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SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1913.

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Applications must be sent, not later than JUNE 10, to Miss CLOUGH, Newnham College, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

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Full information as to remuneration and terms of appointment may be obtained from JOHN M. FINNEGAN, Secretary.
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK.

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Candidates for the above appointment must send, BEFORE MAY 30 NEXT, 100 copies of their application and any testimonials which they may wish to submit, to the undersigned, from whom any further information can be obtained.
JOSEPH DOWNEY, Secretary.

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Further particulars and forms of application (which must be returned not later than MAY 10) can be obtained of THE PRINCIPAL, 130, Horseferry Road, Westminster, London, S.W.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for inclusion in the panel of EXAMINERS in (1) Arithmetic and Mathematics; (2) English and General Knowledge; (3) History; (4) Geography; (5) German; (6) Needlework; (7) Chemistry. Some of the Examinations will be for Children and some for older students or Adults.

Applications are also invited for inclusion in the panel of ASSISTANT EXAMINERS for the Junior County Scholarship Examination, which consists of a Paper in Arithmetic and a Paper in English suitable for children of 11 years of age.

Applications must be on the official form G.126 to be obtained, with particulars of the appointments, rates of payment, &c., by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by SATURDAY, May 10, 1913. Every communication must be marked "G.2" on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council. Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

April 19, 1913.

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Applications (forms of which can be obtained of the Clerk), and testimonials, limited to three, are to be in my hands not later than MAY 25.

JOHN E. DAW, Clerk to the Governors. 13, Bedford Circus, Exeter, April 19, 1913.

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E. K. PICKMERE, Town Clerk and Clerk to the Education Committee.

April, 1913.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

DOVER HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

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FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary, Kent Education Committee. Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., April 14, 1913.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1913.

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LITERATURE

RUSSIA.

BOOKS on Russia are popular just now, and in Mr. Stephen Graham's 'Changing Russia' and Dr. Rappoport's 'Home Life in Russia' we have two which are both certain to secure readers.

Mr. Graham knows Russia well, and is able to describe it in a fashion that leaves little to be desired. He likes the life of a vagabond—it is his own word—and many people will be attracted by his record of adventures. His wayfaring was about as rough and full of discomfort as it could be; but in descriptions of hardships he is at his best, and we prefer his account of a night spent in a cave on the seashore to his gloomy forebodings as to the future of Russia.

He tells here of a tramp along the route of the new Black Sea Railway and walks in the Urals and the Crimea. For his bed he chose the woods, a sandy beach, or any place under the open sky, and he has a constitution which enabled him to be happy when he was soaked to the skin, and living on crab-apples, strawberries, nuts, or anything he chanced to find. The cheapness of life at Russian seaside resorts is mentioned, but, as a rule, Mr. Graham found such places desolate beyond words, and dirt and other troubles outweighed their comforts. By the Caucasian shore of the Black Sea he saw a land "the most fruitful in Europe, acquirable on easy terms." Yet no

Changing Russia. By Stephen Graham. With 15 Illustrations and a Map. (John Lane.)

Home Life in Russia. By A. S. Rappoport. (Methuen & Co.)

one wants it, and Russian colonization goes steadily eastward, towards Siberia. When he was walking (in 1911) he noted that millions of peasants were suffering from famine in Southern and Eastern Russia, and that this land near the Black Sea, where there should be abundance of corn and vineyards and tea plantations, was absolutely deserted.

In the unfrequented parts of the Caucasus, where Mr. Graham wandered alone, no unguarded person, he says, is safe. There is no scruple about torture; and "there is no horror about murder. The fact that a man has committed what we call a murder is almost a commonplace." If a murderer is caught, he gets three years' penal servitude, but if he is rich, he may escape with a fine; and one reason why the Caucasus is less developed than the Urals, according to our author, is that no prospector cares to risk his life in the district lying between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

Mr. Graham sees in Russia a Power more eager for conquest than any other country, and he thinks that long before she has digested the Caucasus she will have annexed Persia. He sees designs on China and on Turkey—but, of course, he was writing this part of his book before the results of the recent war were known. The real hope of Russia, he thinks, lies in her rich, undeveloped lands, and if she would evolve something entirely new, and not "simply follow us down the old dull alleys of commerce," her future might be bright.

Mr. Graham is gloomy about Russian literature. According to him, Gorky was Russia's last hope, and nothing national has appeared since Gorky's day. The Russians now read W. W. Jacobs and Oscar Wilde, in cheap editions, at twopence a volume, and the latter is "the most popular author in Russia." After him come Mr. Jerome, Mr. H. G. Wells, and Mr. Kipling—in that order. Mr. Jerome is taught in the schools as though he were a classic; and the final word is that the one hope for the literary future of Russia lies in the peasant, to whom the man of genius must go.

There is something about Mr. Graham's style which reminds one of a good translation from Russian, and it is easy to see why, for he explains that, as a child, he was told never to have more than fourteen words in a sentence, and about five sentences in a paragraph. His sentences are often of this kind, and his quotations from Russian newspapers are similar in construction.

His book deserves to be read right through; but, if there are any who cannot find time to do that, they should at least read his admirable chapter entitled 'Travelling Third-class.' The journey is a long one, from the neighbourhood of Batoum to the Ural Mountains, and he begins by quoting one of the bills stuck up at a Russian station warning people that "Hares will be strictly dealt with." These "Hares" are people who hide under seats and travel without tickets, and "every wayside station saw a...

hare crawl out and a new hare crawl in." The other book before us also names the Hares, but calls them "blind passengers": a name which recalls the French one, though that, indeed, suggesting alertness, seems the more appropriate. The great charm of this chapter by Mr. Graham lies in the little sketch of the passengers: the old man with his little girl, the poor beggar who had been mutilated by Turks, and the two peasant women lying at the point of death. It is an admirable piece of work.

When Mr. Graham writes as a wayfarer, even if he is only praising stout boots, he generally secures our attention and agreement. He is a less competent guide when he discusses politics and labour. In one place he says:—

"If English labour is going to defend itself permanently, it must develop a virile foreign policy. It must be prepared to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries, and impose its laws not only on the employer in England but on the employer throughout the world."

Here we part company, regretting that no good map is given to illustrate the author's wanderings.

The other work is of a different class. It is by Dr. Rappoport, who was, we believe, born and educated in the land of which he writes, but has since lived in England and in France. He finds in Russia such a conglomeration of races and nations, differing so considerably in their manners and customs, that he does not try to condense within one volume a survey of the home life of all the peoples inhabiting that vast empire. He states, very frankly, that since he was in Russia things have changed; but there is nothing to show in what years he gained his experience, and some of his facts and figures are stale. We are puzzled to know why he thought it necessary to go back to 1900 when he says that time in Russia is thirteen days behind Western Europe. Other little things also make us ask when his pages were written: for one distinguished Russian, long dead, is referred to as if he were still alive.

Superficial observers and travellers who have studied life in the great cities of Russia have thought that there was little to distinguish it from that of other large centres of the Continent, and Dr. Rappoport is wise in taking his readers to the villages to show them the real home life of Russia before he describes that of the towns. His treatment of village life is, however, inferior; and, while the country sketches leave much to be desired, the chapter on Moscow is worthy of praise. There are, however, some good remarks about the peasant woman: "work and nothing but work, no rest, no recreation," make up her life; and from the moment of her birth her lot is harder than the man's.

Dr. Rappoport might have told his readers about the Russian village-commune system. The "Mir" is so different from anything to be found in Western

Europe, and plays such an important part in the home life of Russia, that it should have been explained. But the main fault we find with Dr. Rappoport is that he has borrowed far too much from other authors. Whole pages are taken from Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, and, good as they are, they are out of place when transplanted. Page after page is filled with extracts from novels and other books; yet the author has no need to do this, for he is fresher and more interesting than most of those from whom he quotes. We wish that he had not left distances in versts, and money in roubles; and if his book is reprinted, he should clear up some shaky grammar. His pages, like those of Mr. Graham, are well illustrated.

Frédéric Godet, 1812-1900. Par Philippe Godet. (Neuchâtel, Attinger Frères.)

FOR more than fifty years of an age renowned for its theologians and ecclesiastical statesmen Frédéric Godet held a place attained by few Churchmen. His was a long life—it can be measured by the nineteenth century—yet he did not outlive his fame nor linger beyond his days of service. Many of our English bookshelves have been enriched, and many English sermons have been uplifted, by the commentaries he wrote in his Neuchâtel study. But Godet was greater than his commentaries. There was something finer in Chatham than anything he spoke—so we have been reminded by a seer; and we may rescue the words for Godet. M. Philippe Godet's book makes it abundantly plain that his father's life-work cannot be estimated merely in terms of Biblical exegesis. Let us note in passing that the volume, a pleasing token of filial piety, is not so much a biography as an edition of intimate letters. In these days, when one is often at the mercy of literary egotism, it is good to encounter a biographer who has the grace to be content with a lowly place that he may put another into eminence. With becoming modesty too, M. Godet has allowed Gaston Frommel, a disciple who became a master, to speak of his father as a theologian, and the disciple speaks in no uncertain voice. The tribute is singularly beautiful, and, if it is somewhat unrestrained, as in its comparison of Godet to St. John, it shows acumen in its selection of theological merits.

Without doubt Frédéric Godet was a great man, and he was a great man largely because he was so convincingly a good man. He had in him a "magistrature spirituelle," begotten of a deep and true piety. Almost from his earliest days he was much given to "examining himself," as the Scottish theologians have it; letter after letter reveals a minute, religious introspection. It is "toujours ma vie intérieure." His first visit to Paris, for example, brought him much joy, but it brought sorrow in its train; for he was soon in travail over his delight in worldly pleasures, though these were of a most diluted and respectable cha-

racter. His was a sharp and accusing conscience, and during all his earlier years he set himself the painful and dangerous task of pillorying his tender heart. Now it is more than doubtful whether a young man with a turn for self-analysis should keep a diary, for a record of sins, venial or mortal, does not tend to health of body or soul. One fears for the youth who can write:—

"Hier, j'ai été faux avec S.... Je lui ai peut-être fait de la peine en lui témoignant peu de plaisir à causer avec lui, sous prétexte que j'avais à travailler. Et je puis, après cela, aller perdre deux heures à jouer au billard avec Guyot!"

But Godet, even at 20 years of age, was not a prig; he was a young man of a highly strung, deeply religious, and quickly responsive disposition; and what might have been a weakness in others became in him a very strength. He was a mystic. That is why he revered and brooded over Zinzendorf, and that is why he was at his best in his commentary on St. John's gospel. He tasted often the bitterness of spiritual anguish; but his fiery trials equipped him with an unwavering faith, a noble hope, and a tender charity.

Though Godet made his pilgrimage to the shrine of Herrnhut, he was no recluse. The rough school of life made it impossible for him to repeat in manhood what he had written as a student: "De quoi étais-je plein? De moi-même." Even in his youth economic questions arrested him, and he gave serious attention to Saint-Simonism, an attention which helped him in later days, when he bettered the social plight of Neuchâtel. Then he lived in stormy times. Wars and rumours of war interrupted the even tenor of his life in 1831, when the student was turned into an artilleryman; in 1848, when revolution raged as an epidemic; in 1856, when Neuchâtel saw insurrection; and, most of all, in 1870, when friendships and allegiances were sorely tried by the Franco-Prussian War. It has been said that "men of character are the conscience of society"; and in a very real fashion Godet was a conscience for his neighbours. As pastor of the national Church, as leader of the Free Church (for Neuchâtel, like Scotland, knew the meaning of secession), as an instructor of youth, and a leader of public opinion, he constantly sought the improvement of his fellows. Perhaps the most interesting letters of this volume are those which passed between him and Frederick William of Prussia. Godet was for some years the royal tutor, and, unlike George Buchanan, he found that, despite unimpeachable authority, one can put one's faith in princes. There was something very fine in the relationship of tutor and pupil. Godet was no sycophant. He laid down his conditions to the Princess Augusta, and brooked no disobedience in the princeling. Indeed, one rather pities Frederick in his arduous studies, and certainly sympathizes with him when at the end of a week's tasks he cried out in glee, "Me voilà libre de ma personne!"

But when boyhood's days and pranks were over a lasting and touching friendship remained between "cher prince" and "votre Godet."

Frédéric Godet was, again, a man of wide and varied culture. He was fortunate in his teachers, and his teachers were his friends. Hengstenberg, Steffens, Tholuck, Nitzsch, Rothe, and Schelling, but, most of all, Neander, were the instructors of his intellectual and religious faith. It is somewhat remarkable that he failed to appreciate Schleiermacher, though one may make bold to say that he was influenced by him more than he knew. But Neander he admired and loved; and from his diary we take a choice morsel:—

"Puis chez Neander, qui sortait pour aller se promener. J'allai avec lui; nous parlâmes de Hegel. Il me dit que cette philosophie était un grand commentaire de cette parole: 'La sagesse des hommes n'est que folie devant Dieu.'"

Truly, the erudite man of Israel was not without a spice of wit.

M. Philippe Godet's ambition has been to portray his father as a man rather than a commentator, and there is, therefore, little need to appraise Godet the theologian. Even yet the task is difficult. He was not a textual critic of the rank of Westcott or Hort. He was at his best in exegesis, but we might name two theologians of our own country, and at least two of other countries, who were his superiors in some departments of exposition. But he had a lively fancy, a delicate touch, and a spiritual intuition that made him supreme when he handled certain religious topics and types of religious thought.

The Icknield Way. By Edward Thomas. (Constable & Co.)

TO write to perfection the romance and history of one of England's great and ancient roads, a man should be equipped with plentiful high spirits and a knowledge of books and documents and earthworks beyond the ordinary. He should be as ready as Kit Nubbles to make sport of the weather, and as glad as Little Nell to taste the deep joys of open country, after living "solitarily in great cities as in the bucket of a human well." Mr. Thomas has an acute and cultivated mind and an attractive style, and makes many happy observations on the road; he threads his way, like an experienced pedestrian, through the maze of myth and archaeological surmise about the Icknield Way, from Geoffrey of Monmouth and Henry of Huntingdon to Leland, Edwin Guest, and the "Victoria County Histories." For all that, his book will hardly satisfy the archaeologist, and the ordinary reader may gain the impression of a tired man struggling with blistered feet over hot, dusty roads, with so many miles a day to walk in order to write a book so many words in length, rather than of a writer fresh and eager, entering upon his task with zest. A tired author too soon fatigues his reader.

The Icknield Way was not a Roman road, and not the "warpath of the Iceni." Whether we derive it, with Dr. Bradley, from some twilight deity such as Lady Icenhild, or from *ychen*=oxen, we are making consciously wild guesses, but it seems beyond doubt that there was an ancient cattle-way, or ox-drove, along the high way of the downs.

Mr. Thomas says that Icknield was, like Watling and Ermine, used as a generic term for a road. This statement, as well as the space devoted to theorizings about the road by unscientific chroniclers, or local antiquaries whose zeal outruns their discretion, seems rather to obscure what we believe to be the fact, that the Icknield Way was a West-Country road, the name of which was gradually extended into the Eastern counties. Before the Norman Conquest the charters mention Icknield Street only in the West, and it is not till three centuries later that the name is applied to roads in Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire. East of Newmarket it is not found at all. It is only in the Western section, as Prof. Haverfield observes ("Victoria County Histories," 'Norfolk'), that it can now be traced with any real certainty, as it passes along the continuous scarp of the Berkshire downs and the Chilterns. Mr. Thomas, however, holds that the Icknield Way is "sufficiently explained as the chief surviving road connecting East Anglia and the whole eastern half of the regions north of the Thames with the West and the Western half of the south of England."

Assuming, then, that the Way started from the Norfolk ports, he begins his pilgrimage in East Anglia, and, setting out from Thetford, pursues the Way by places and fords which it more or less certainly connected. Possibly a more thorough study of ancient deeds and charters and parish records may yet throw light upon its lost portions. But Mr. Thomas makes no contribution of this sort, as Mr. Belloc did in his book on the Pilgrims' Way, and his chosen starting-point seems to us to give a somewhat false impression of the nature of the road. Coming over Newmarket Heath, where the old road is hidden beneath the tarmac surface of the new, he tells us that he likes to see "fine horses running at full speed," and his absorption in his own views and sensations leads him to occupy much space that might have been devoted to matters more germane to the subject. Of Fleam's Dyke, for instance, he tells us that it is shorter than Devil's Ditch, but of neither of these famous and fascinating earthworks has he more to say. But those readers who are content with what he chooses to give them will follow an agreeable writer with pleasure past Baldock and Pirton, over Telegraph Hill, down to Lilley Hoo, crossing Watling Street at Dunstable, cutting into the Romanized Akeman Street near Tring, along to Wallingford and Goring.

Mr. Collins's pictures give an excellent idea of the broad expanses of country beneath the wall of the Downs.

How Criminals are Made and Prevented: a Retrospect of Forty Years. By J. W. Horsley. (Fisher Unwin.)

PREVENTION is better than cure, and this book is almost entirely taken up with prevention, or at least with the causes of crime. There is a long chapter on 'Commercial Morality tending to Crime,' which some people may consider too much of a "preachment"; yet it is mostly to the point. The author quotes a number of ordinary sayings, and shows how they indicate and affect the common morality of the people.

Perhaps the key-note to the book is contained in the following passage (p. 40):—

"John Bradford, the pious Puritan, saw a condemned criminal on his way from my old prison, which was then called the New Prison of Clerkenwell, to the gibbet at Tyburn, and uttered words often quoted with admiration: 'There, but for the grace of God, goes John Bradford.' True words, a useful thought; but better, surely, would have been the addition of the words, 'and there is one for whose state John Bradford is partly responsible.' More humanity, and therefore more divinity, I find in the declaration of Robertson of Brighton, 'I cannot see or hear of evil without thinking that somehow I have had a finger in its creation.'"

A good chapter on 'Drink-Caused Crime' is based largely on carefully collected facts, and the author remarks with surprise on the small number of charges for "permitting drunkenness." In another place he makes a similar comment on receivers of stolen goods.

The chapter on 'Betting as a Cause of Crime' deserves special attention. Referring to his Clerkenwell days in the seventies and eighties, Canon Horsley recalls (pp. 160-61) "how painfully the directness of the path from betting to bondage, from Epsom to the Old Bailey, was brought before me each month for those ten years." A London coroner said to him: "I always look for suicides after the Derby. After that event you always find that a certain number of shop-assistants have absconded, and a number of other people have committed suicide."

He cites case after case of fraud and tragedy arising out of betting, and adds:—

"Had one to labour the point, a press-cutting agency would enable one to fill pages with typical cases arising in any week, especially during what is called the flat-racing season, when, as a friend of mine engaged on a London evening paper told me, the circulation was found on inquiry to increase by 50,000 per diem from the time of the Lincoln Handicap."

He also deals with the invasion of the football world by the betting craze, and attacks the press for its share in it.

"Why do would-be respectable papers [he asks] allow their columns to be worse than wasted by such matters, with the knowledge that multitudes catch the gambling fever, not by attending races, but by the attraction of the daily suggestions of these Mahdis of the Turf?"

Judging from his fourteen years' experience as a metropolitan guardian of

the poor, during ten of which he was chairman of a workhouse containing over 1,300 inmates, he declares that "betting now stands only next to intemperance amongst males as a cause of pauperism."

He does not believe in those who preach "temperance, soberness, and chastity" and do nothing to remedy present conditions. Finally, he asks, 'Are We Improving?' and, although he does not give a decided answer, he declares himself an optimist.

We fear we cannot quite share his satisfaction with the present elementary schools, though undoubtedly there has been an impulse towards reform. We are thankful for a work based on the lifelong efforts and experience of a sincere social worker.

The Masters of Modern French Criticism. By Irving Babbitt. (Constable & Co.)

WHO was it that declared the reading of Sainte-Beuve to be the real test of a man's love of French literature? Judged by this method, Mr. Babbitt's love of French literature is unimpeachable, for he has read not only Sainte-Beuve, but also Villemain, Scherer, Taine, Brunetière, and the rest of the French nineteenth-century critics. He has read them, too, with such interest as has led him to write a thick and scholarly volume on them. Yet, in the end, one feels that the interest is, after all, not in French literature, but in M. Bergson. There is curiously little discussion of literary problems, which are subordinated to those of philosophy—M. Bergson and William James occupy the central position of the book, as the enemies to be refuted; and one slowly discovers that Mr. Babbitt's hero is Emerson—not on account of his literary criticism, but because he "furnishes some hint of how it is possible to accept the doctrine of relativity without loss of one's feeling for absolute values." "The literary critic," says the Preface, "should be willing to meet the philosopher half-way." One sometimes begins to fear that Mr. Babbitt's method of arranging such a meeting is the use of a somewhat irritating metaphysical jargon. We quote as an instance the following sentence on Joubert: "Moreover he never confuses, like so many mere aesthetes, the planes of being corresponding to the different orders of intuition"; or again, "Both the One and the Many as well as man's relation to them must forever elude final formulation." But if one struggles through such phrases, one comes at length to realize that Mr. Babbitt is, after all, only restating the eternal question of the critic, on the solution or evasion of which all criticism hangs.

Criticism during the *ancien régime* was a comparatively simple business. There were "the rules," drawn up partly by Aristotle, partly by the French Academy; all one had to do was to find out if the work one was studying obeyed them or not—if it did, it was good;

if it did not, it was bad. But after the French Revolution, which destroyed so much, "the rules" too vanished, and vanished, 'we may safely say, for ever. Then with the rise of the scientific spirit the attitude of the critic changed: he came to feel that his duty was not to judge, but to understand; not to praise or blame, but to explain. This method, which reached its highest point in the criticism of Sainte-Beuve and Taine, soon developed so disproportionately what Mr. Babbitt would call "the intuitions of the Many" that it led to an almost stultifying extreme. Anatole France is obliged to deny that he is a critic at all—he merely recounts the adventures of his soul among masterpieces, and in reviewing a book of Renan's on Semitic religions occupies half his space by a description of the Noah's ark of his childhood. This is the logical outcome of the doctrine of subjectivity or relativity in art—a doctrine against which Mr. Babbitt makes a strenuous protest.

"What is most needed just now [he says] is not great doctors of relativity like Renan and Sainte-Beuve, but rather a critic who, without being at all rigid or reactionary, can yet carry into his work the sense of standards that are set above individual caprice and the flux of phenomena. . . . The critic's duty is to find some new principle of judgement and selection."

It is here, it seems to us, that the difficulties arise. Granted that the superiority of 'Hamlet' over 'The Girl in the Taxi' is absolute, depending neither on the individual spectator nor on any combinations of circumstance, is it possible to lay down the *principles* on which this superiority depends, so that we may use them as a standard by which other works can be measured? Must not the critic who attempts to erect such a standard be acquainted not only with everything that has been written, but also with everything that will be written—and, further, with everything that might be written? Without such knowledge is it not certain that he would do what the formulists of the old "rules" did—mistake the temporary and inessential for the eternal and necessary, and by too narrow a definition exclude whole categories of masterpieces from his Parnassus?

That, indeed, is the tendency of the "absolute" critic; if we compare him with the "relative" critic, we find the former errs by severity, the latter by laxness. "Ayons le cœur et l'esprit hospitaliers," said Joubert; "You always praise what pleases you," said Brunetière to another critic; "I never do." Even Mr. Babbitt, though cautious and aware of his danger, is already demanding, besides a new principle and a settled standard, a satirist who, like Boileau, shall have a positive hatred of a stupid book. After all, it is perhaps true that the nineteenth century did overdo the appreciative side of criticism, and that a reaction would be valuable. It is interesting to see the demand arising in America, where the lack of standards and of repressive criticism has reached surprising extremes.

The Life of Sir Henry Vane the Younger.

By John Willcock. (St. Catherine Press.)

DR. WILLCOCK is already favourably known to students of mid-seventeenth-century history by his *Lives of the eighth and ninth Earls of Argyll*. In his present work he turns his attention more directly to the English aspect of the great drama; and we are glad to be able to congratulate him upon his success: we have little doubt that his book will take its place as the final source of information upon the subject. Vane's character and career do not suggest brilliancy of treatment, and Dr. Willcock has wisely avoided any attempt to be brilliant or epigrammatic; but his narrative is clear and often forcible, his historical background is satisfactory, and the literary quality of his work sufficiently attractive.

Dr. Willcock displays great industry in the collection and arrangement of facts—most of which were, it is true, already well known; and although his personal feelings are fairly obvious, they are never obtruded. He is markedly and generously moderate in his characterization of protagonists to whom Vane was opposed—his thumbnail sketch of Laud is an admirable instance—and as regards Vane himself, there is a refreshing absence of special pleading. Indeed, in one case—the facts of which, many years ago, the present writer examined from the same source, though Dr. Willcock has for the first time made them public—the alleged complicity of Vane in the plot to kidnap or murder Charles and his brother in 1659, he may surprise the reader by his willingness to accept the charge against his hero upon the evidence of a tainted witness. Words, unproved and unprovable, contained in a begging letter written thirty years later, are evidence which would be laughed out of court by any impartial tribunal.

That Vane was a remarkable, though never a great man does not require argument. Dr. Willcock brings into full relief the various phases of his many-sided nature: his precocity of talent; his subtlety and resource in diplomacy, with his doctrinaire and unyielding political theory; his controversial power; his admirable capacity as the official responsible for the Navy, and his general ineffectiveness as a leader of men; his coldness of temperament, joined to a mysticism which puzzled his contemporaries as it has puzzled Dr. Willcock; his splendid persistence in the advocacy of religious toleration; his dignity under misfortune; and the superb egotism he displayed at his death. Dr. Willcock asks himself the question: How is it that so remarkable an actor in the great conflict should attract so small a share of attention? and he gives the right answer. In a controversy of constantly changing aspects Vane was a theorist, not an opportunist; and, where the sword was the arbiter, he was never a soldier.

In a work written, we imagine, under the influence of a preconceived opinion, it is but natural that certain episodes should be described in language less

or more forcible than we ourselves should employ. An instance of what we mean is the betrayal by Vane to Pym of his father's note of the words used by Strafford in Council, an act which more than anything else sealed the fate of that great and noble man, and which—we think deservedly—has for ever blackened Vane's reputation. Dr. Willcock is evidently uneasy about the matter. He makes explanations which clearly do not satisfy even himself. We wish he had so far let himself go as to call the proceeding what it was—a dirty trick.

One of the most interesting passages in the book is that in which Dr. Willcock gives the story of Vane's failure as Governor of Massachusetts. For this failure the positive and the negative sides of his character were equally responsible. He was then—at twenty-two years of age—as fixed in his adherence to absolute religious freedom as he remained throughout; and, as always, he was utterly deficient in the art—in the very thought, indeed—of dealing in a conciliatory way with persons, still less with a community, where different views prevailed and were as tenaciously held.

Dr. Willcock tells how, at the death of Pym, Vane stepped nominally into his place as leader of the Parliamentary party. But it needed somewhat more than a theorist, however brilliant his abilities, to succeed where Pym had succeeded. For two years he "occupied a position of extraordinary influence"; but it was personal influence alone; he never became the trusted leader of a party. As the rift between Presbyterian supremacy—with intolerance involved—and the rising of Independency began to declare itself his leadership disappeared:—

"He often found himself not merely in a minority but in isolation. Indeed, had there not been combined with his visionary temperament an eager interest in the actual transaction of public affairs and splendid gifts as an administrator, he would soon have gone down in the press and turmoil in which so much of his life was passed."

Dr. Willcock relates how, a little later, in the welter of politics which immediately preceded the King's death, Vane again became impossible.

These are typical instances of frank judgment; and we can equally commend as entirely sane and sound the treatment of Vane's share in the inclusion of the famous saving clause in the Solemn League and Covenant. But to most readers the happiest passage in the book will be the account of Vane's relations with Cromwell, upon which Dr. Willcock throws fresh light. So long as their principles and their objects were the same, "Brother Heron" and "Brother Fountain" were on terms of more than common friendship. But differences between the great opportunist and the doctrinaire soon declared themselves under the stress of the times, and these came to a head when the one was resolved to destroy, and the other desired to perpetuate, the Long Parliament. No brotherhood could stand the strain. To a conflict between Vane's ineffectiveness and Cromwell's dynamic

resolve there could be but one end; and Vane was brushed aside by the stronger man with the contemptuously impatient exclamation which is so well known. From that moment Vane ceased to be prominent in the fight. What little part he played in politics after this was comparatively insignificant. But he lived a life of courageous dignity; and when, by a breach of faith as shameless as even a Stuart could commit, he was brought to the scaffold, he died greatly.

We would only add that Dr. Willcock has done good service by showing incidentally that the story of Vane's posthumous child is utterly unfounded, and thus disproving the repulsive suggestion contained in the notes of Swift and Routh to the passage in Burnet which deals with his execution.

Saint John's Wood: its History, its Houses, its Haunts, and its Celebrities.
By Alan Montgomery Eyre. (Chapman & Hall.)

MOST of the chief districts of London have had their historians, but St. John's Wood is now for the first time described in a separate book, and it is well that the chronicle should be due to one of a family which possessed the ground for nearly two centuries, an association kept alive in popular remembrance by the well-known Eyre Arms.

The estate of St. John's Wood was originally attached to Belsize Park, Hampstead, and detached from it in 1732, when the great Earl of Chesterfield sold it for 20,000*l.* to Henry Samuel Eyre, a London merchant of good family. Although the Belsize property had been in the possession of the Stanhopes for many years, there is no evidence that the fourth Earl ever lived at Belsize House.

The new purchaser of the estate of St. John's Wood caused a plan of it to be drawn up, and this document is inscribed:

"A Survey of Lands called St. John's Wood, 497 Acres, 2 Roods, 17 Perches, in the Parishes of St. Mary le Bonne and Hampstead in Ouslston and County of Middx., being freehold, 1733."

This shows the estate to be bounded on the north by part of the Manor of Hampstead; on the south and south-west by lands belonging to Lord Pawlett; on the east by Belsize Manor, by lands belonging to "Esqr. Earle of Hendon," by the Earl of Warwick's land, and part of Dagget's farm; and on the west by Kilborne Abbey, and lands belonging to the Free School of Harrow-on-the-Hill. It consisted of wooded, meadow, or pasture land, and was divided by hedges into forty-five closes or fields. The boundaries of St. John's Wood are not very evident to the present frequenters of its streets, and the author often steps over the border in his descriptions. This, however, is easily accounted for, as the three boroughs of Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Hampstead meet on Primrose Hill.

The historical interest of St. John's Wood consists in the fact that it remained for many years the last relic of the great Middlesex Forest, and supplied both a safe hiding-place for highwaymen and political conspirators, and a hunting-place for princes. The author's bent, however, is not towards early history, and he relates little more than is generally known about the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who gave the place its name, and about Babington's retirement with some of his conspirators to its pathless woods. The property was for long a somewhat unprofitable possession, and on the death of the first of the St. John's Wood Eyres it was valued at 22,250*l.*, or twenty-five years' purchase of its then annual rent roll of 890*l.* Mr. Eyre says that each of the tenants was nearly two and a half years in arrears. The great change in value did not occur until the opening of the nineteenth century, when building began, largely influenced by the transformation of Marylebone Park into the Regent's Park. There are, in fact, two St. John's Woods. That to the north and south of the canal, and at the west of the park, consisted of small houses with large gardens hidden by high walls, and obtained a very questionable reputation. Much of this old part was cleared away for the track of the Great Central Railway. The St. John's Wood that grew up to the north of Regent's Park has always been of good repute.

Mr. Eyre largely devotes himself to the description of the associations of the houses with distinguished inhabitants, and he has succeeded in producing an entertaining book.

He mentions philosophers and authors, artists, and a class of resident described euphemistically as "Fair dwellers." Among scientific men Huxley stands easily at the top, and the author is inclined to consider him the chief glory of "the Wood." In 1850 he went to live with his brother George at 41, North Bank, but soon moved to other quarters, though remaining true to St. John's Wood through life. When he married he lived at 14, Waverley Place; then came other removals, and he lived in Marlborough Place until 1890, when he retired to Eastbourne. Mr. Eyre quotes from one of Huxley's correspondents, who wrote in 1853: "If your Wood continues to be a hot-bed for Deists and doubters, you should get its name changed from St. John's to St. Thomas's." Huxley himself once wrote:—

"I don't know why I was called Thomas. It was, however, a curious chance that my parents should have chosen for me the name of that particular Apostle with whom I have always felt most sympathy."

Of the artists, Sir Edwin Landseer was a lover of Hampstead from his boyhood, and his father described some fields as Edwin's first studio. During most of his life he lived at No. 18, St. John's Wood Road (now pulled down). Mr. Eyre has a very good chapter on the doings of the "St. John's Wood Clique," founded in

1862 by seven well-known painters, afterwards joined by a few others. Philip Calderon was the leader, and most of the members were associated with the exhibitions held at the Dudley Gallery. The list of famous persons connected with St. John's Wood is long, and the author has something of interest to say concerning most of them. With respect to the "Fair dwellers in the Wood," we need only say that the book contains portraits of some very good-looking women.

Pan-Germanism. By Roland G. Usher. (Constable & Co.)

WE should attach little importance to this book were it not for the fact that there are many people in England who belong to what has been called the "blue funk" school, who talk as though the Germans might land to-morrow, and who may be in a worse state of panic than ever when they have seen the work of an American professor who evidently sat down to make their flesh creep.

We feel sure that Dr. Usher wishes well to England, but it is sometimes necessary to pray to be saved from one's friends, and a book such as this, which will attract attention abroad, cannot improve, and may possibly embitter, our relations with Germany. It is, therefore, necessary to deal with some of the author's fallacies and mistakes.

The book contains an account of the supposed intentions of Germany. She aims, we read, at nothing less than the domination of Europe and of the world by the Germanic race. It is absurd, according to our author, to treat this vast project as an unreality, for "in fact it is already half accomplished." The fleet of Germany is to be large enough to make the outcome of a battle with the English navy dubious, and strong enough to ensure freedom of passage for German commerce through the Channel in all circumstances. Incidentally, Germany is to occupy Holland and Belgium; and there is no mention of the fact that we are pledged to defend the neutrality of Belgium. Yet does Dr. Usher think that England would sit by and watch an occupation, say, of Belgium, and that France would be so unconcerned that we should have no ally?

We confess that we are dazed by the programme sketched out for Germany. In addition to occupying Holland and Belgium, she is to seize Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and to make some arrangement with Switzerland. These are only trifling steps to be taken before we are finally swallowed up, and the rest of Europe is at the feet of a Pan-Germanic League. One of the many other things that Germans have to arrange is an overland route to the East, which, according to the American professor, is to make her less vulnerable in every way than we are; but it would certainly make her far more open to attack than she is. When she has got this route, then "Egypt,

Syria, Arabia, Persia, India herself.... would fall into German hands and be held safe from conquest." Why "safe from conquest" we do not know, seeing that Dr. Usher does not apparently contemplate that Germany will have complete command of the sea.

There is throughout a great part of the book a difficulty in knowing whether Dr. Usher is speaking for himself or for imaginary Germans, and we wish his own arguments had been clearly separated from those put into Teutonic mouths. It is suggested that England is far less powerful now than formerly, when German commerce had to pass over the sea. Dr. Usher writes: "Even with the Far East trade is possible (for Germany) by rail": a statement which leaves out of account all questions of the cost of freight. The proposition is that the Channel is no longer the chief means of intercommunication in Northern Europe; but a German writer quoted by Dr. Usher supplies the answer when he says that "all nations must run the gauntlet of England," who stands like a robber knight on every one of the world's trade routes. Dr. Usher's argument (or that of his hypothetical German) is elaborated in passages about Food Supply in Time of War; but the reply to him was made by the Royal Commission on that very subject which sat some years ago.

Our author is extreme in his opinions, and says that Germans have the "supremest confidence" in the result "of any possible conflict"—meaning a conflict between England and France on the one side and Germany standing alone on the other. Elsewhere he writes that Germans are certain that they are stronger than England "under any circumstances"; that they are sure that their resources are sufficient to cope with France and Russia combined; and that they believe they are stronger than all three nations in the amount of force which they can exert. We only quote these statements, and we need not show that responsible Germans do not set up any such claims.

When the Professor comes to English facts and politics he is not a trustworthy guide. Why should he write that "no other nation in Europe has spent the same amount of money," for defence preparations, as have the Germans? Surely he ought to know that the expenditure of the British Empire in this way is much greater than that of Germany.

Another of his arguments is based on the supposed fact that "for twenty years English parties in the House of Commons have both remained almost constant in size." Anything more inaccurate it is difficult to imagine. It is sufficient to reply that in 1885 the Conservative party held 249 seats; in 1886, 393; in 1895, 411; in 1906 they held only 158; and after the election of December, 1910, 272 seats. The variations are surely pretty wide. He also states that the Labour party here has had an important following in the House of Commons for twenty years, being apparently unaware

that the rise of that party is of very recent date.

His tale hangs on the command of the sea, and we cannot take him as a competent authority. It is not enough to say that, if England retains command of the sea, the Germans, nevertheless, "depend upon their fleet to interfere with the regularity of remittances to England," and to suggest that Germany with her allies can stop the interest on our investments at their source. Till Germany has command of the sea, how can she "depend" on her "fleet to interfere"?

Stendhal: Vie de Henri Brulard. Publiée d'après les manuscrits par Henri Debraye. 2 vols. (Paris, Champion.)

WE have received the first two volumes of an ambitious undertaking. Briefly, it is proposed to reissue, in about thirty-five large volumes, the complete works of Stendhal. This enterprise presents peculiar difficulties, of which the greatest is the necessity for the transcription of masses of the author's original manuscript, which always verges on illegibility, and in some cases has to this day successfully resisted publication. But captious readers will have no cause of complaint about the execution of the task. The result, in spite of occasional tiny lacunæ (four reproductions of pages illustrate the difficulties), is one which would undoubtedly have satisfied the author. The reader's satisfaction in the edition will not be limited to the laboriously extracted text. Handsome type and thick paper without an excess of glaze will reconcile the English reader to paper covers.

'La Vie de Henri Brulard' is autobiographical, but, although written when the author was about fifty, ends virtually at adolescence. It was written at a time when Stendhal could with some confidence claim a few decades of exclusion from oblivion, and entirely for the sake of posterity. About 1880 was to be the date, he often affirms, of his recognition. Once he is even less hopeful: "je mets un billet à une loterie, dont le gros lot se réduit à ceci: être lu en 1935." As a matter of fact, 'Henri Brulard' did not see the light until Stendhal had been dead almost a half-century; in 1890 it was transcribed and published by the late Casimir Stryenski, to whom such vogue as Stendhal has to-day is largely due. The thin little volume of 1890 is in absolute contrast to the present edition; the text has been almost doubled, and notes and appendixes have been added on an imposing scale.

We believe that Stendhal is coming into his own. In this country he is known mainly by the translations of two great novels, one of which has been published with an Introduction by Mr. Maurice Hewlett. In France, however, there are many signs of an awakening interest, of which the possibility of this edition is

but one. *La Revue Critique*, for example, recently gave up a whole number to the consideration of Stendhal.

He is one of the world's great egotists. He does not, with Strindberg, shelter his egotism behind pathological data, or deal in elaborate apologies for his conduct. He is an egotist without shame, fortified by a powerful faith in himself. He could do no wrong at any period of his life, for so runs an article of the egotist's creed: "Je me révoltai, je pouvais avoir quatre ans. De cette époque date mon horreur pour la religion." Through such a medium of temperament the details of his childhood's days stand out with pitiless clearness. He was a lonely child who lost both parents at an early age, and had few associates of his own years. In these days, when child psychology is an object of intensive study, 'Henri Brulard' should not be overlooked. Stendhal was a precocious and, in some respects, unattractive child, but he was healthy, and not abnormal. His surroundings were those of a bygone day, but his mind was wonderfully alive and real. He makes us feel, as he felt, the littleness of his Grenoble, but he also shows us a development and a faith that could not be held by little men.

The Chronicle of Lanercost, 1272-1346. Translated, with Notes, by Sir Herbert Maxwell. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

ANTIQUARIES will be grateful to Sir Herbert Maxwell for the labour and erudition he has expended as editor and translator of this Latin chronicle from 1272 to 1346—a complement to the Norman-French record which he has made accessible for much the same period to English readers. The educated public, whose Latinity Sir Herbert has reason to suspect, is probably even less familiar with Norman-French; and Sir Thomas Gray's 'Scalacronica'—his translation of which was reviewed in these columns on August 3rd, 1907—is of greater historical value. It has the unique distinction for those times of being written by a soldier who had taken some part in the events he describes, and whose father had served for almost half a century in the Anglo-Scottish wars. Gray's account of this struggle is frequently, indeed, so meagre and inaccurate as to suggest that the elder knight must have had an inattentive, if not undutiful son, and the portion of the narrative which embodied most of his own experience has unfortunately been lost; but he has the open mind of a layman, and in dealing with the enemies of his country, whether Scottish or French, he is remarkably free from bias.

'The Chronicle of Lanercost,' on the other hand, is an extreme example of the record of the monkish type—full of signs and wonders, and animated throughout by intense hatred of the Scots. Its character in this respect may be illustrated by its treatment—not all included

in this translation — of Alexander III. That excellent sovereign, whom Sir Herbert calls "the best king the Scots ever had," is represented as the object from his cradle of divine wrath, and as remarkable chiefly for his love of amorous adventures, which "he used never to forbear on account of season or storm, nor for perils of flood or rocky cliffs." His death at Kinghorn amidst such dangers—when, however, he was on his way to visit his lawful bride—is described by one who had himself experienced the storm; and the writer, fearing that "a chronicle which strews its course with extinguished cinders will be deemed too dry," tells us, by way of diversion, how a farmer who was impious enough to plough on a Church festival aimed a blow at the reluctant oxen but killed his son. This passage, however, does less than justice to the credulity or invention of the chronicler, who is seldom content with anything short of a miracle, and sometimes cites the testimony of an eyewitness to its truth. One is disposed to believe him when such evidence is adduced for occurrences which were not miraculous; but the student will do well to take warning from a passage of this kind (p. 128) which the translator exposes as "purely partisan fiction."

The authorship of the 'Chronicle,' which can be determined only by internal evidence, is discussed with great ability by the Rev. Dr. James Wilson in an introduction to this translation. Till Father Stevenson in 1839 printed the Cottonian MSS. for the Maitland and Bannatyne Clubs, the work had been ascribed without question to the Priory of Lanercost; but this was an Augustinian house; and Stevenson, influenced chiefly by the lavish and consistent praise bestowed on the Order of St. Francis, indicated as its more probable source the Greyfriar House at Carlisle. Dr. Wilson shows that, if the 'Chronicle' is to be credited to the Franciscans, it was more probably compiled at Berwick than at Carlisle; but he himself, though apparently unable to account for the prominence assigned to this Order, has reverted to the traditional view. His argument cannot be summarized; but we may notice as one of its strongest links that, whereas the friars were not subject to ecclesiastical taxation, the 'Chronicle' records that "we," in consideration of a tithe granted to the Bishop of Carlisle, "paid him in all twenty-four pounds." A passage almost equally conclusive on the other side is pointed out in Stevenson's essay; but if, as Dr. Wilson believes, the 'Chronicle' was "built up continuously" by a succession of writers, there is the less reason to suppose that it emanated from so unsettled a body as the Mendicant Friars. The question is perplexing, and Dr. Wilson has sought to hold "an even balance between the rival claims to authorship."

The work is admirably produced in a style uniform with that of the 'Scalacronica,' and has several illustrations as well as a good Index.

Mes Loisirs. Par S. P. Hardy. Publié d'après le manuscrit autographe et inédit par Maurice Tournoux et Maurice Vitrac. — Vol. I. 1764-73. (Paris, Picard & Fils.)

THE publication of this journal of an eighteenth-century Paris bookseller — 'Journal d'Événements tels qu'ils parviennent à ma Connaissance' is the author's descriptive sub-title—is an event of some historical interest. If in some respects, as the editors admit, the document is disappointing and scarcely entitled to rank with Grimm and Bachaumont, an almost daily record of occurrences extending over a quarter of a century (it ends in 1789) cannot fail to be of value. The editors' preliminary notice, which tells the history of the manuscript in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and satisfactorily disposes of any doubts as to the authorship, gives readers all that is needed, and is supplemented by a few useful foot-notes; but the Index is not nearly full enough.

Although a few fragments had been printed more than twenty years earlier, it was not until 1871 that the Journal became at all widely known, M. Charles Aubertin being its introducer in the pages of *La Revue des Deux Mondes*. Its great bulk—eight large folios containing some 4,000 pages—has militated against its publication, and certain suppressions have been deemed indispensable by MM. Tournoux and Vitrac. But these have been made with excellent judgment, and are mainly restricted to the omission of official documents accessible elsewhere, and minor local occurrences.

The writer in this first instalment of the journal reveals himself as a steady-going bourgeois of a somewhat pedantic turn of mind, but level-headed, and not too credulous. Under the date November 12th, 1771, he inserts a kind of profession of political faith which he flatters himself is that of every good Frenchman, and closes with the Latin subscription: "Ita sentiebat civis regi et patriæ addictissimus S. P. Hardy, syndico rei librariæ et typographiæ adjunctus, A.D. 1771." This has reference mainly to the temporary supersession of the Parliament by the Chancellor Maupeou, against whom were ranged the whole nation with the exception of the King. The Journal is full of the war of remonstrances and *lits de justice* which preceded this, and of illustrations of the hostility of public opinion, from the princes of the blood downwards, towards the newly created body—"messieurs les inamovibles," as the diarist terms them; but Hardy's indignation never extends to the King, nor does he give his approval to the anonymous placards and satires which he refers to or quotes. The price of bread, the risings of the Seine, current rumours as to the hoped-for dismissal of the unpopular ministers, accounts of ceremonies and processions, crimes and punishments, and obituary notices, form the staple of the Journal. The recorder is a pious Jansenist, and often refers to

the recently suppressed Society of Jesus as "les ci-devant soi-disant Jésuites."

Hardy witnessed the beheading of the Comte de Lally from a third-floor window of a wineseller's near the Arcade Saint Jean, and says that there were at least as many spectators as at Damiens's execution. No carriages, *même bourgeois*, were allowed in the Place de Grève.

"Ainsi finit cet homme qui s'était vu, pour ainsi dire, souverain dans l'Inde, et que son ambition, jointe à la férocité naturelle de son caractère [illustrations of this had been given], avait rendu le tyran du militaire et celui des peuples dans toute cette contrée."

is the comment annexed to one of the most interesting passages of the Journal. The writer was present at a meeting of the French Academy in 1767, and took part in a procession of the University of Paris in 1770, when the braying of an ass was interpreted as a satirical compliment to the degenerate representatives of the academic body. Striking evidences of Marie Antoinette's early popularity appear towards the end of the volume, in which also will be found references to Beaumarchais and his antagonist Councillor Goëzman. Hardy is in some instances singularly ill-informed as to literary matters, but was clearly a man of good education.

Essays on Questions connected with the Old English Poem of Beowulf. By Knut Stjerna. Translated and edited by John R. Clark Hall. (Coventry, Curtis & Beamish; London, Viking Club, King's College, Strand.)

STUDENTS, not only of 'Beowulf,' but also of Northern legend and history of all kinds, will agree with Dr. Clark Hall in his estimate of the value of these essays, and join with us in our thanks for the care he has given to their translation and editing. As he justly says, they contain matter of interest for the archaeologist, the folk-lorist, the historian, and the ethnologist, as well as the literary student of our oldest epic.

It will be remembered that the poem exists in only one manuscript, written evidently for some person of importance in the tenth century, and that it assumed the form in which we now have it by the end of the seventh century. Beowulf was an historical personage who lived in the early years of the sixth century, and the relationship of the Danish and Swedish kings mentioned is so involved that they must have been put in verse within their own generation. Dr. Stjerna, whose untimely death was a great loss to Northern archaeology, believed that the lays of which the poem is a resetting must have been brought to England by the Angles about 550 A.D. It is generally agreed that the poem preserves much of the original setting of the Scandinavian stories from which it is derived, but Dr. Stjerna shows to what an extent its details and local colour are also Scandinavian, and that of a particular epoch—

the first half of the sixth century. To prove this he has marshalled a large body of evidence as to the profusion of gold, the prevalence of ring-swords, of boar-helmets, of ring-corslets and ring-money, in the grave mounds of the period.

The essays treat in turn of helmets and swords in 'Beowulf,' Vendel and the Vendel Crow, the "migration" period of the Geats, the funeral of Scyld, the Dragon's Hoard, and the funeral of Beowulf. It need hardly be said that they include much contentious matter, some of which, based on a poor text, we are relieved from pointing out by the very careful notes of the editor. The essay on the Swedes and Geats during the "migration" period, when the Goths were pouring down into Southern Europe and sending back gold, is of considerable importance in fixing the date of the overthrow of the rich and enfeebled Geatic kingdom by the poorer Swedes, though we do not think that the description of the scene of Beowulf's early exploits can be relied on sufficiently to identify their site. In the chapter on the Dragon's Hoard Dr. Stjerna argues that the poem includes two inconsistent accounts, one representing it as in a covered grave chamber, the other in an open field, while a third reference appears to refer to a Roman vault. The "open field" theory of Dr. Stjerna seems to rest entirely on a philological theory which does not apply to Anglo-Saxon; and the description of the treasure chamber which arouses the idea of Roman remains is, we think, due to poetical exaggeration, leaving us with a barrow like that of Wayland Smith's Cave for the treasure chamber, and a serpent for the fire-drake. What Dr. Stjerna has to say about the development of the snake form in early Scandinavian ornament is of special interest, in view of the date of the specimens he reproduces.

There are in the text 127 illustrations of objects found in graves and hoards, most of them from the Uppland and Götland in Sweden, and two maps. Dr. Clark Hall has contributed an Introduction, an Index of Things mentioned in 'Beowulf' (from his translation), and a General Index. The book is at the same time a worthy memorial of a scholar removed from us at an early age, and a valuable contribution to the study of the first English epic.

Greek Divination. By W. R. Halliday. (Macmillan & Co.)

FOLK-LORE seems a fashionable pursuit at the present day. There are many special books and periodicals devoted to it, and travels in remote parts of the world are put under contribution as regards the practices of primitive societies. It is, nevertheless, difficult to obtain from these researches any logical results. Indeed, the science of logic is disregarded by many of the researchers. The work before us is not free from these defects, though the author is evidently

an able and cultivated man, and shows a great deal of learning—perhaps too much. It is quite enough to be told on good authority that sneezing, or the twitching of a limb, is regarded as an omen among many primitive societies, and even among the ignorant classes in modern Europe; but what is the use of citing, in addition to Prof. Diels's curious article in the Berlin Academy's *Transactions*, a whole host of books and articles that nobody will ever think of consulting? The collecting of these references, giving the pages in each book, must have occupied the author, if he found them for himself, at least a week's labour, and what is the gain? When sentences are quoted, we are often not convinced of their cogency. Thus in the comment on the practice of clothing the worshipper in the skin of the animal he has sacrificed, we hear that the root of the matter is *probably* expressed in a sentence of Dr. Preuss, which is given in German. It is this, "for in the skin resides the magic power of the beast." Why so, and where is the proof? Another folklorist might hold that it lay chiefly not in the skin, but the liver, so important in Greek and Roman divination; another, that the heart was the real centre of life and magic power. Are not all these unproven statements, and why should any of them be paraded except as evidences of varying use in varying nations? We hear of old scholiasts being called muddle-headed, because they have confused things that are consistently confused, but we think the fault lies rather with the inaccuracy of the popular use of words than with any learned stupidity.

If we try to feel our way among the masses of facts cited in chapters whose titles seem to us to overlap, we come to the old conclusion about the Greeks, first indicated by Herodotus, that the creed and cults of the civilized Greeks were derived from, or first expressed by, Homer and Hesiod, who give the names and attributes of the pantheon to subsequent Greek literature. Herodotus does not add, what he probably knew quite well, that this creed replaced ruder cults, which survived all through Greek history, and emerge out of their obscurity in the pages of the antiquary Pausanias. It was further shown by Rohde, in the opening of his notable 'Psyche,' that the funeral rites of Patroclus point back to a savage ritual foreign to the rest of the 'Iliad.' It would seem probable, therefore, that when the Hellenes occupied Greece they carried with them a set of superstitions different from those of the Ægean race they found there. How much of these older practices they adopted and how much they rejected is a problem of the deepest interest, which we recommend our author to attack. He notes as highly important the silence of Homer regarding augury by inspecting the entrails (or rather internal organs) of animals. This practice he finds to be very widespread, and he forthwith supplies us, as usual, with a parade of all the savage nations, in all parts of the world, as well as Etruscans and

Babylonians, &c., who have practised it. The silence of Homer on this practice he regards as inexplicable, for he rightly thinks the introduction of it into Greece from abroad cannot be subsequent to the epic days. The solution he does not suggest is that Homer knew, but deliberately rejected it. It may have been one of the Ægean superstitions which the Greeks would not accept. This leads to the further speculation: At what stage of civilization do the superstitions of men come to be severed and antagonistic? For in primitive societies all over the world the folk-lore has established the most surprising similarities of practice in magic, divination, sorcery, and the rest. This is so generally the case that a close similarity in such practices is no conclusive evidence of the common origin, or early contact, of any two races. Were the Ægean races and the Hellenes, when they met, in a condition superior to this? We imagine they were, but the question should be discussed with Mr. Halliday's wide learning, and perhaps with stricter knowledge of psychology and logic than his occasional remarks on these sciences seem to imply. The setting in action, for example, of some non-natural power is not, as he says, the suspension of the ordinary connexion of cause and effect, but the seeking for a cause more powerful than those known to the savage.

We will add a few words on some of his details. When he denies that the worship of birds as gods was ever common to the nations he is considering, it seems to us that he should have cited and discussed the case of ancient Egypt, where the continual appearance of bird-headed gods clearly points to an older stage when the bird was worshipped as a god. The stories about the Phoenix, which seem to make it a god-bird, and the Glaukopis Athene at Athens, are quite enough evidence to persuade some inquirers that birds were often gods among savages. When Mr. Halliday speaks of the belief that migrating birds hibernate, which he finds in far-off Pontus, we can tell him that in the Ireland of twenty years ago the corncrake was supposed to hibernate, and it was not till it was found by proper observers killed by flying against beacons on the coast that men were persuaded that a bird of such poor flight could possibly cross the seas. When he speaks of ordeal by water, we can tell him that in parts of Eastern India under British control, two litigants whose oaths are in direct conflict are formally submerged in a pond, and he who comes up first is the guilty man. In one case reported to us both were so determined that they remained under water till they were drowned.

Details of this kind are endless; but when we come to establish laws, or derive conclusions as to the bedrock of human nature, we find, to use the author's words, that "we are building hypotheses with hypotheses for foundation." We wish that the whole school of interesting writers on primitive religions would set up this sentence as a warning.

TWO BOOKS ON MYSTICISM.

'MYSTICISM IN CHRISTIANITY' belongs to a series which owes its existence to the belief that many points of doctrine require restatement in view of the results of modern knowledge. The editor has chosen for his contributors men whom he believes to be thoroughly competent to treat the subjects given to them, but who are at the same time "firm upholders of the Faith." He does not expect agreement between himself and his contributors, nor between these and their readers, on the details of the various discussions, but he is "convinced that the great principles which lie behind every volume are such as must conduce to the strengthening of the Faith and to the glory of God."

In the present volume the author deals with mysticism in Christianity. He recognizes again and again that mysticism is not indigenous to Christianity, nor by any means confined to it at the present time, yet he claims that in Christianity it finds its fittest home and its best discipline. At the outset he gives us a view of the essentials of mysticism. It is a demand for first-hand experience of God, for immediacy of communion. As such it is found in all religions. The author accepts Prof. William James's four marks of the mystical experience, viz., ineffability, noetic quality, transiency, and passivity. He breaks a lance with Evelyn Underhill respecting her objection to the last of these. He thinks her protest unnecessary that "true mysticism is active and practical, not passive and theoretical," because "every true mystic would assert it to be both," and to this James would have acceded. Mr. Fleming acknowledges that it was under Greek influence that Christian mysticism became a system of life and philosophy, but traces it to higher sources than Dionysius the Areopagite and Plotinus—back to the New Testament. He finds it in the teaching of Jesus, and especially in St. Paul and St. John. The ground here is familiar, and we cannot say that the author presents us with any new point of view or original thinking.

Chap. iii. deals with the Montanists, the Gnostics, and the Alexandrines. The merits and defects of the great Platonist school of Alexandria are thus summed up:—

"It made the Christian Faith a Catholic faith in a sense it had never been before, by bringing it into relationship and harmony with the best and deepest thoughts of the day; its mystical consciousness and expectation of direct communion with God was to be an inspiration, a breath of life within the Church, in darker ages than its own. On the other hand, it had the defects of a 'school.' Something aloof and unhuman

spoiled at times its most soaring thoughts and its truest intuitions. It looked on sin with Greek eyes, and so left the Atonement on one side and could find no great meaning in the Cross. Christ was the Reason of God, the Idea of Ideas, the Principle of the world, the Divine Consciousness, the Word within man, but never the Carpenter of Nazareth, the Friend of sinners, the Man of Sorrows, the Saviour of the lost."

Neo-Platonism and its influence in Christianity are next treated. Three types of mediæval mysticism those of the statesman, the schoolman, and the missionary are interestingly examined, and it is insisted that each for the age was a practical type, and that only by considering the three together can the religious life of the Middle Ages be understood. Chap. vii. offers an account of the German mystics of the Middle Ages. The English, Italian, Spanish, and French mystics are next considered. We note a thoughtful and interesting treatment of post-Reformation mysticism in England. Many will be glad of the picture of Sir Thomas Browne, and some will perhaps make the acquaintance of Traherne for the first time. The Caroline poets and the Cambridge Platonists come next, followed by the Puritan mystics Bunyan and Fox. The study of Behmen and his disciples Law and Blake is brief, but thoughtful. The Gospel quality of child-likeness is emphasized in Blake.

The last chapter, on 'Modern Mysticism,' is as fresh as anything in the book. In the case of Keble it is acknowledged that doctrinal belief did in a measure "crib, cabin, and confine" mysticism, though he had a gift which made him helpful to religious people of all shades of opinion. Yet in Keble "we miss just what the highest mysticism inevitably gives."

Four poets in the nineteenth century were mystics of a high order, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Coventry Patmore. These are all claimed, and rightly, as believers in the Christian revelation, if by that is meant its spiritual essence. They were not dogmatists, and not creatures of the institution. Wordsworth, though a devout Churchman, found the vital symbolism for the religious spirit in Nature rather than in ceremonial. Tennyson, in his most mature expectations, reached out for a faith "beyond the forms of faith."

Of the mysticism that is in the air at the present day the author is at once appreciative and critical. This mysticism "does not decisively venture beyond its natural Theism, and remains wavering on the verge of the Illuminative stage." It criticizes Christian dogma, and questions the historicity of the facts on which certain dogmas rest. Mr. Fleming thinks that the Church ought to take warning and encouragement from this. She must welcome the essential spiritual vitality of mysticism while clinging to the facts of the Gospel history. This would revivify religion for some forward souls, without sacrificing the "plain man."

The book as a whole is the work of an author who has read his sources with ability and independence, and who is broad-minded and tolerant. Yet he gives us the impression of being himself rather too much in the grip of dogma.

Evelyn Underhill has taken her place in the front rank of writers on Mysticism. Her book on 'The Mystic Way' is a fresh testimony to her ability and power. It is marked by penetrating insight and is full of suggestion. Some critics have accused her of surrendering to M. Bergson in a depreciation of the intellectual life. The charge is unfair to both. Nothing more is denied to the intellect here than the power to make itself the measure of Spiritual Reality.

By the "Mystic Way" is meant that series of psychological states through which man passes from what might be called his normal condition to the highest spiritual attainment of union with God. Those states are well marked in the history of the great Christian mystics. They are used in this book as a "standard diagram," and that diagram is taken as a clue to the interpretation of the Synoptics, St. Paul, and the Fourth Gospel. It is claimed that Jesus, St. Paul, and St. John were true mystics—in the sense that they trod the Mystic Way, passed through the stages of Purgation and Illumination to Union. In the application of this method we are led into many fresh interpretations of the documents—interpretations which come into collision with higher critics of every school, with Ritschians as well as with orthodox expositors. The reader will probably rub his eyes when he finds the incident of the cleansing of the Temple (p. 130) interpreted as one of the signs of the disturbance that accompanied the Dark Night of the Soul of Jesus.

One must, however, admit that the application of the diagram sometimes strains the facts. While Jesus is the pattern Mystic, it is at once pointed out that there are two great differences between Him and all lesser mystics. One is that He had no sense of sin, and the other is that His realizations took place in a much shorter time. One cannot see how there could be any real correspondence between a sinless being and sinful beings. The author points out that, in spite of having no sense of sin, Jesus had to go the way of struggle; body and mind had to be adjusted, and "recalcitrant" elements had to be subdued. Mortification was even necessary. One wonders what the difference would be between a sense of these and a sense of sin. If the sense of sin is the sense of disharmony, surely the need of readjustment is the same thing. Again, the author is compelled to put that final stage which follows the Dark Night on earth in the case of the great mystics beyond death for Jesus, for she regards the experience of the Cross as part of the Dark Night. The truth is, the diagram does not quite fit, though the application of it brings out many new and beautiful interpretations of the Gospel.

Mysticism in Christianity. By W. K. Fleming. (Robert Scott.)

The Mystic Way. By Evelyn Underhill. (Dent & Sons.)

We have the same appreciation, and to some extent the same criticism, of her treatment of St. Paul. It is necessary to the diagram that he should give up his early eschatology. The author maintains that he did—that the expectation of a merely external readjustment, for which a Liberator should descend from heaven, was given up. She quotes Col. i. 27 as showing that St. Paul had reached the conception of the Parousia as an inward coming of the Spirit. But she overlooks the fact that in Phil. iii. 20 (an epistle which she puts in the last group) the external Liberator is still expected.

In the Fourth Gospel the author finds a "poetic description, by a great mystic who was also a great artist, of that new life, that new out-birth, of Reality, which Jesus of Nazareth made available for the race."

Chap. v., on 'Mystic Life in the Early Church,' offers a balanced estimate of the good and evil influences of Neoplatonism on Christian Mysticism, and a vindication of the superiority of the latter. The writer claims that true Christian Mysticism is a new creation in human life—not an influence that came into Christianity from other sources, but a thing that came into existence with Jesus Himself; that it is positive as well as contemplative, a point we have already touched on. It includes rather than subtracts. "The mounting soul carries the whole world with it"; the world assumed "not the character of illusion, but the character of sacrament." She finds that the vital link between East and West in the chain of the Christian Mystics was Macarius, the Coptic hermit, not Dionysius the Neoplatonist, and the sources of the mysticism of Macarius are St. Paul, St. John, and Jesus.

The last chapter, on 'The Witness of the Liturgy,' is a fine piece of work, which must be read to be appreciated. It treats the Roman Mass as a dramatic picture of the spiritual career of man in a way which will put it in a new light to most readers.

Altogether, this is a remarkable book, though it leaves us challenging many of its positions and unsatisfied on several points. We are loath to acknowledge that the "Mystic Way," even as described here, with its long, long years out of the world, its poverty and detachment, and its very limited conception of the active serviceable life, which consisted chiefly in charity and teaching mysticism, is the true Christianity. We can think of men and women in whose lives these mystic stages cannot be traced, but who throughout have exemplified the Christian spirit and lived the Christian life in a glorious way. It is a mistake surely to standardize spiritual experience, and forget that

God fulfils Himself in many ways.

Vedic Index of Names and Subjects. By Arthur Anthony Macdonell and Arthur Berriedale Keith. 2 vols. "Indian Texts Series." (John Murray.)

THE object of these two large volumes, which comprise more than 1,100 pages, is to collect in a convenient form all the evidence for the social and political history of Ancient India supplied by its literature. The limits within which the authors have confined their investigations are fixed, on the one hand, by the earliest hymns of the Rig-veda, probably about 1200 B.C., and, on the other, by the rise of Buddhism, about 500 B.C. The Indian literature which lies between these dates—the large collections of sacred books in Vedic Sanskrit known as Vedas, Brāhmaṇas, Āraṇyakas, and Upanishads—is almost entirely unhistorical in character; but it abounds with incidental references, which supply almost the only available materials from which it is possible to reconstruct a picture of the state of civilization in India at this remote period. Many workers have toiled in this historical mine since the year 1846, when Roth's monograph, 'Zur Literatur und Geschichte des Veda,' first placed the study of Vedic philology on a scientific basis; and the results of their labours have been placed on record both in books which have become standard works, like Zimmer's 'Altindisches Leben,' and in a multitude of articles widely scattered in periodicals; but hitherto there has appeared no one publication to sum up these results in a convenient and comprehensive form. The present 'Vedic Index,' the work of two scholars who have specially devoted themselves to the study of this ancient literature, is, therefore, most welcome. Its conception was due, as we are told in the Preface, to the fruitful suggestion of Prof. Rhys Davids, through whose initiative also the series of "Indian Texts" in which it appears was established.

The plan of the work excludes mythology, philosophy, and literary history—subjects which have received full treatment elsewhere—but takes into consideration all the other elements which together constitute a civilization, such as people, animals, and inanimate objects, the arts and sciences, political institutions, social customs, and the affairs of everyday life. Some idea of the multitude of the topics discussed may be gained from the list given at the end, which must include, on a rough calculation, considerably over 4,000 entries. The amount of information thus painfully gleaned from a most unpromising literature is indeed astonishing.

These multifarious topics are arranged in dictionary form, according to their Sanskrit representatives, and therefore, naturally, in the order of the Sanskrit alphabet. This arrangement will, however, cause little or no inconvenience to the reader who has no knowledge of Sanskrit, since not only is the order of the alphabet given at the beginning of the first volume, but there is also ap-

pended to the second volume a most useful English Subject-Index, in which all the references are brought together under general headings, such as, for instance, 'Metals,' 'Occupation,' 'Ornaments,' 'Plants,' &c. By means of this Index it is easy to ascertain all that is known about any subject which is mentioned in Indian literature of the earliest periods.

Especially valuable are the comprehensive articles, such as those on *varṇa*, "caste" (24 pages), *pati*, *patnī*, "husband and wife" (15 pages), *dharma*, *dharman*, "law and custom" (8 pages), in which the present state of our knowledge of the ancient Indian social system and its development is admirably summarized; or such as that on *nakṣatra*, "constellation," in which the various difficult problems connected with the earliest astronomy of the Hindus are discussed. The notes bristle with references, for no important statement is made without quotation by chapter and verse of the authorities on which it is founded; so that, even if the reader should not always feel inclined to accept the conclusions of the authors, he is at least furnished with materials from which he may form a judgment of his own. A fairly extensive verification of these most valuable references to the original texts shows that they are remarkably accurate. Mistakes of any description, indeed, are rare in these volumes, and most of those which are to be found may be regarded as purely accidental in the process of printing. The form *ukṣāṇah* (i. 243) is a slip for the Vedic *ukṣāṇah*, as correctly given in i. 231, and *Dayāmpāta* (i. 380) for *Dyāmpāta* or *Dyāmpati*, as correctly given in (ii. 55); and in ii. 397 *S'rueti Āṅgīrasa* comes out of its proper order.

It is difficult to see on what principle the authors have, in the shorter articles especially, selected certain meanings of Vedic words and omitted others—as in the articles on *prkṣa*, *vāja* and *vājīn*, *vāja*, *vahnī*, *vrata*, *s'ri*, *setu*; but this procedure is so constant that it must be in accordance with some settled scheme. The only danger is that readers who cannot use the ordinary Vedic dictionary also may be led to suppose that the senses here given are the sole, or at least the usual, meanings of the words in question.

But criticisms of small details cannot be permitted to affect our appreciation of the work as a whole. The 'Vedic Index' is not merely a careful compilation made from the works of others—such a compilation would have been in itself of great value at the present time—but it also marks a notable advance in the study of Vedic antiquities. The authors have made an independent examination of the great mass of evidence supplied by the literature, and they have illumined many an obscure point with the light gained from the history of cognate peoples, from a study of the social conditions of modern India, and from the science of anthropology.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

Theology.

Beet (Joseph Agar), THE LAST THINGS, IN FEW WORDS, 2/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton
An exposition of the teaching of the Bible on the "Second Coming of Christ, the Doom of the Lost, and the City of God." The author believes that the tendency of present-day theologians to shirk these questions is wrong, and a source of weakness to Christianity.

Bell (Rev. Charles C.), SOME VITAL QUESTIONS, 1/6 net.

Mowbray
In the seven short chapters of this book the Vicar of St. Olave's with St. Giles, York, discusses modern ideas of Christianity in relation to the Catholic Church.

Gray (George Buchanan), A CRITICAL INTRODUCTION TO THE OLD TESTAMENT, 2/6 net.

Duckworth
One of a new series of theological volumes intended as aids to interpretation and Biblical criticism for students, the clergy, and laymen. It is an attempt to bring the resources of modern learning to bear on the subject, and to place within reach of every one the conclusions of representative men and distinguished scholars on problems of faith, destiny, and morals. What the author of the present volume attempts to do in a small compass is to show that tradition is inadequate to explain the facts which are revealed by any careful study of the several books. His work is a learned and illuminating contribution to the modern literature of the Bible.

Horæ Semitice, No. X.: THE COMMENTARIES OF ISHO'DAD OF MERV, in Syriac and English, edited and translated by Margaret Dunlop Gibson, with an Introduction by James Rendel Harris: Vol. IV. ACTS OF THE APOSTLES AND THREE CATHOLIC EPISTLES, 7/6 net.

Cambridge University Press
The editor and translator has used for the text of this volume the MS. referred to in previous volumes as Codex M., lent to her by Prof. Margoliouth. She draws attention to the fact that Isho'dad is inclined to pass over many passages, and select certain verses for comment, and suspects the reason to be that he only wrote on the points that presented any difficulty to his own mind, omitting what appeared obvious to his contemporaries. The original text follows the translation.

Stock (Eugene), TALKS ON ST. LUKE'S GOSPEL, specially for Teachers, 2/
Religious Tract Society
Second impression.

Workman (Herbert B.), THE EVOLUTION OF THE MONASTIC IDEAL, from the Earliest Times down to the Coming of the Friars, 5/ net.

C. H. Kelly
'A Second Chapter in the History of Christian Renunciation' is the sub-title of the book, the explanation being that it forms part of a scheme which embraces a complete history of Christian Renunciation. The "First Chapter" dealt with 'Persecution in the Early Church,' while the "Third," on the history of early missions, is shortly to be published. Here the author has confined himself strictly to the history of the Monastic Ideal, tracing the various stages in its evolution, and drawing attention both to the varying concrete forms in which it has embodied itself and its effect upon the life and thought of the centuries.

Law.

Asiatic Society of Bengal, Memoirs: Vol. III. No. 5, THE VYAVAHARA-MĀTRIKĀ OF JIMUTAVĀHANA, by the Hon. Justice Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Saraswati, 2/3 Calcutta, Asiatic Society
Jimutavāhana was the founder of the Bengal School of Hindu Law, and the work now published is one of fundamental importance, dealing with the principles of Hindu jurisprudence. The present text is based on two manuscripts—one in the library of the Asiatic Society, and the other in that of the India Office, both of which, however, are admittedly corrupt in places. There is a third manuscript in existence—in the library of the Maharaja of Kashmir, but, unfortunately, it was not available for reference. The text given in the present volume is to be followed by a translation accompanied by notes.

Earnshaw (J. P.), VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION, being a Handbook for Liquidators, with Forms and the Relative Winding-up Rules, Second Edition, 5/ net. Jordan
A second edition of this useful work, in which the original text has been revised and amplified, and new chapters have been added dealing with Winding-up subject to the Supervision of the Court; Reconstructions, Amalgamations, and Arrangements; and Debenture Receiverships. Several further practical examples have been included.

Mishnah, A DIGEST OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE EARLY JEWISH JURISPRUDENCE: BABA MEZIAH (MIDDLE GATE), Order IV., Treatise II., translated and annotated by Hyman E. Goldin, 6/ net. Putnam

This work is an attempt to acquaint the reader with the fundamental principles of law laid down in the Mishnah. The author has not endeavoured to provide an exhaustive treatment of the various branches of the law embodied in his treatise, or to deal with the subject of comparative jurisprudence. For the most part the translation is literal, but a free rendering is given of certain terms and expressions.

Poetry.

Fisher (A. Hugh), POEMS, 1/ net.

Elkin Mathews
Many of these poems have already appeared in various magazines. They show, in the main, a certain distinction of style and thought, though they hardly reach real inspiration.

Fynes (Randle), THE RING OF THE NIBELUNG OF RICHARD WAGNER, 2/6 net.

Smith & Elder
So far as we can recall, no attempt to render 'The Ring' into English verse has ever been made before, and Mr. Fynes is to be congratulated on his courage in undertaking the task. His version is written in blank verse with occasional lyrical passages, and aims at reproducing the spirit rather than the letter of the original. On the whole, he has done his work very creditably, though his habit of borrowing freely from English poets, especially Tennyson (for which, we must add, he makes due acknowledgment), seems to us odd, and unnecessary in view of the general level of excellence maintained by his own verse.

Hart (Fritz), APFASSIONATA, Songs of Youth and Love, 3/6 net.

Melbourne, Lothian;
London, Walter Scott Publishing Co.
Beyond an excessive use of compound words—"Heaven-sent," "soft-shaped," "Fate-given," "grief-learn't," are culled from a single page at random—we have

nothing to urge against the style of these verses, which, indeed, is in places almost distinguished. The author has a musical ear, and does not lack inspiration.

Passion-Hymns of Iceland (The), being Translations from the Passion-Hymns of Hallgrim Petursson, and from the Hymns of the Modern Icelandic Hymn-Book, together with an Introduction by C. Venn Pilcher, and Foreword by the Right Rev. H. C. G. Moule, 2/ net.

Robert Scott
These Passion-hymns are fifty in number, each consisting of from fifteen to twenty stanzas, and they tell the story of Christ's sufferings and crucifixion. They are hymns of adoration and thankfulness, and finish with the death-song of the poet as he lay dying of leprosy. The modern hymns are mostly from the pen of Bishop Valdimar Briem, and are simple and melodious.

Pickering (James E.), THE CALL OF THE MOUNTAINS, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net.

Fifield
The piece which gives its title to this slender volume is not the happiest effort in it, yet it is not without merit. It seems to us that Mr. Pickering shows more of metrical cleverness than of genuine inspiration, but his work is worthy of consideration for all that.

Thomas (Gilbert), THE WAYSIDE ALTAR, 2/6 net. Chapman & Hall

Many of these little pieces have enjoyed an ephemeral vogue in various magazines. Only here and there do we light on one which was really worth reprinting in more permanent form. But in fairness to the author it should be said that these exceptions go far to atone for the general level of his muse.

Bibliography.

Brown (James Duff), A BRITISH LIBRARY ITINERARY, 2/ net. Grafton

A list of the principal libraries, describing their policy and methods of working, which has been compiled mainly for the use of foreign and Colonial librarians who, on visiting England, wish to obtain information as to the various systems in use.

Philosophy.

Wicksteed (Philip H.), DANTE AND AQUINAS, being the Substance of the Jowett Lectures of 1911, 6/ net. Dent

Mr. Wicksteed's lectures, which we are glad to have in a permanent form, suppose on the part of his readers sufficient knowledge of 'The Divine Comedy' and the 'Convito' to appreciate the real difficulties in the way of following Dante's thought. It adds greatly to our pleasure, no doubt, to know something of the history of the persons we read of in 'The Divine Comedy,' but we may get the savour of the poem without attention to commentators. What it will not give us is the education of its author's mind, the postulates of his system of the universe, the methods of his mentality. It is this information that Mr. Wicksteed sets out to supply. He tells us that the student of Dante who has firmly grasped the conceptions of form and matter has, for his immediate purpose, "captured the very citadel of philosophy." But to understand Dante's use of these terms we must go to St. Thomas, and through him back to Aristotle, Plato, and the school of Ionia, taking into account the Neo-Platonists and the Arabic commentators of Aristotle; we must, in short, have a clear if simplified knowledge of the evolution of philosophical thought from the earliest times up to the great battle between the Nominalists and Realists in the mediæval schools.

Here Mr. Wicksteed proves himself an admirable guide. He gives a good summary account of Aristotle's teaching and its varied fortunes till it conquered the schools in the middle of the thirteenth century, and received its final form, so far as the mediæval world was concerned, at the hands of Albert and St. Thomas. Final—we would say—in its main lines, for we by no means accept the assumption which underlies the title of this book, that Dante did not obtain his philosophy from a Franciscan teacher. The chapter on St. Thomas Aquinas is a model of exposition, and the general reader will come away from it with the knowledge that scholastic philosophy concerned itself with more important questions than how many angels could dance on the point of a needle. The remaining half of the book is devoted to a commentary on Dante's belief with respect to such questions as free-will, the origin of matter, the soul, the *intellectus agens* (where a reference to Roger Bacon's account of the controversy might have been useful), purgatory, spirits, and penitence. Mr. Wicksteed supports his views by a body of quotations from St. Thomas.

In any summary account, such as this book is, of a system of thought elaborated after centuries of discussion, there are of necessity phrases and sentences open to criticism, but we can recommend it as a disinterested and popular treatment of the scholastic philosophy of Aquinas. We note the absence of an index.

History and Biography.

Canadian Archives: No. 5, *THE PRECURSORS OF JACQUES CARTIER, 1497-1534*, edited by H. P. Biggar; No. 7, *DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE INVASION OF CANADA AND THE SURRENDER OF DETROIT, 1812*, selected and edited by E. A. Cruikshank; *CATALOGUE OF PAMPHLETS, JOURNALS, AND REPORTS IN THE DOMINION ARCHIVES, 1611-1867*, with Index; *REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ARCHIVES BRANCH FOR 1908*, and *REPORT FOR 1909*, both by Arthur G. Doughty; *RED RIVER SETTLEMENT, PAPERS RELATING TO THE PIONEERS*, selected by Chester Martin.

Ottawa, Government Printing Bureau

A collection of documents relating to the early history of the Dominion of Canada. In No. 5 a number of papers are brought together for the first time, and rendered accessible in English form. The letters and documents in No. 7 deal with one of the most interesting episodes of the War of 1812. The present Catalogue of Papers in the Dominion Archives includes a large number of pamphlets which have been added since the Catalogue was last published in 1904.

Calendar of the Feet of Fines relating to the County of Huntingdon, edited by G. J. Turner, 10/

Cambridge Antiquarian Society

A Calendar comprising the Huntingdonshire Fines of 5 Ric. I.—24 Hen. VII. was compiled some years ago by Mr. J. C. Tingey of Norwich. The work was placed in the hands of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and the present editor, at the Society's request, undertook to complete it and prepare it for press. In so doing he has entirely re-calendared from the original documents, and in a somewhat different manner the years dealt with in Mr. Tingey's work, this part of the Calendar in its new form being nearly half as long again as it was. The Indexes have been twice revised. Mr. Turner also contributes an able Introduction,

in which he discusses, among other topics, measurements of land, and indulges in some observations on early agriculture in England.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts existing in the Archives and Collections of Milan, Vol. I., edited by Allen B. Hinds, 15/ Stationery Office

The originals of the papers here reproduced are all housed at Milan, and, with the exception of a few, belong to the Sforza Archives, now kept at the Senate House. These begin in 1450, and run to 1499; but for the brief revivals of the Sforza line there are further series of papers in 1513 and 1514, 1526 and 1527, and from 1530 to 1535. The editor contributes an admirable historical preface dealing with the episodes of which the archives treat.

Cornford (L. Cope), WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY, 1/ net. Constable

This small book of 100 pages or so appears in the series of "Modern Biographies," and has more reason to exist than most of them, because the expected full-length biography of Henley has not yet appeared. Mr. Cornford, one of Henley's "young men" in former days, writes with pleasant enthusiasm, and much that he says of the vigour and influence of Henley is well put. But, unfortunately, he has written a mere eulogy, as if Henley, in his life and art, was perfect, and above criticism in every particular. This is not the way to write a biography ancient or modern, nor is it a way which Henley approved. There were lights and shadows in his abounding but hampered vitality with which every one who knew him is familiar.

Mr. Cornford heightens his picture by pouring copious abuse on criticism since Henley's death: "What is called art criticism has fallen to-day into so profound an abyss of inanity, and worse, that one may say that since Henley wrote there has been no successor." A "reaction, inspired by his books," is promised presently, which will modify "the appalling deliquescence that followed the cessation of his writing." We are told that in all Henley's extant verse "there is not one instance in which the effect, whatever it may be, has not been perfectly attained." If this were so, he would be above all the poets that ever lived. Henley, as a matter of fact, was an admirable virtuoso in old forms of verse; but he was also an innovator in form and language who could not, and did not, always expect to bring off his effects. He followed Heine in style, and he enlarged his vocabulary by the daring use of slang, thus setting himself, as he recognized, two of the most difficult tasks conceivable. Any competent critic of poetry would perceive these points and others.

Mr. Cornford can be vigorous and picturesque when he chooses, but he has not written this book with the care due from an artist. It contains several needless repetitions and some clumsy English. A writer who has so poor an opinion of present-day effort should set an example to others.

English Historical Review, APRIL, 5/ Longmans

In 'The Old Sepoy Officer' Mr. S. Charles Hill contributes the first instalment of an able paper dealing with the native officers of our Indian Army. At no period in the history of that army, it appears, was the native officer ever placed upon the same footing as the European, and the author's object is to trace the reasons of the English for thus limiting the career of the native soldier. Other noteworthy articles are 'William Cade, a Financier of the Twelfth

Century,' by Mr. Hilary Jenkinson and Miss M. T. Stead; and 'The Peerage Bill of 1719,' by Prof. Raymond Turner.

Montagu (Lily H.), SAMUEL MONTAGU, FIRST BARON SWAYTHLING, 2/ net.

Truslove & Hanson
A "character sketch" of Lord Swaythling by his daughter, describing his life, work as a financier, and aims as a Jewish believer. The study is in no sense critical, and is likely to be of little interest outside the family circle, for which, as the book is "for private circulation only," it is obviously intended.

Notes on the Diplomatic Relations of England, edited by C. H. Firth: LIST OF ENGLISH DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN DENMARK, SWEDEN, AND RUSSIA, AND OF THOSE COUNTRIES IN ENGLAND, 1689-1762, contributed by J. F. Chance, 2/6 net.

Oxford, Blackwell
Mr. Chance has endeavoured to make these lists complete, but acknowledges the possibility of some obscure agencies or secret missions having escaped his notice. He adds a brief historical résumé dealing with the events of the years to which the lists refer.

Phillips Exeter Academy, BULLETIN, MARCH.

The Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire
The *Bulletin* is published as a means of bringing the *alumni* of the Academy into closer touch with the school and with one another. It contains matter of three kinds: reports and general information concerning the progress and needs of the school; accounts of school events; and, lastly, news of "old boys." The publication should serve its purpose admirably, and might be widely imitated by the authorities of similar institutions.

Salt (Henry S.), RICHARD JEFFERIES: HIS LIFE AND HIS IDEALS, New and Cheaper Issue, 1/ net. Fiffeld

A reprint of an excellent little study which first appeared in 1894.

Sell (Rev. Canon), THE LIFE OF MUHAMMAD, 3/ net. Christian Literature Society

In writing this life of the Arabian prophet Canon Sell has treated some subjects at considerably greater length than others, but scarcely anything of importance has been overlooked. His statements of facts are based upon original authorities, and the deductions he makes therefrom are given in a fair and impartial spirit. At the same time he devotes some prominence to what has been called the "political factor," which, in his opinion, has not hitherto received the attention it deserves.

Tamaru (Kinya), GENERAL NOGI, HIS PERSONALITY AND HIS DEATH, 6d. Lewis

In this brochure the author endeavours to convey to Western readers some idea of the motives which led General Nogi to take the extreme step of "self-sacrifice," and the true meaning of his action from a Japanese point of view. It seems that the late officer determined to kill himself thirty-five years ago, when a regiment under his command sustained the loss of its colours in action. He then only stayed his hand on receiving special commendation from the Emperor for his gallant conduct in the fight.

Nogi commanded the 3rd Japanese Army, which invested and captured Port Arthur, and subsequently took part in the Battle of Mukden. Notwithstanding his eminent position, he led a private life of Spartan simplicity, and in the field his first concern was always for the welfare and comfort of his men.

Tate (G. P.), SEISTAN, a Memoir on the History, Topography, Ruins, and People of the Country, in Four Parts: Part IV. THE PEOPLE OF SEISTAN, 12/ Calcutta, Superintendent Govt. Printing
This volume completes the memoir dealing with the history of Seistan. In it the author considers the people, their history, character, and customs. He includes in an Appendix an account of the Tajiks taken from Prof. Olufsen's recent work on 'The Emir of Bokhara and his Country.' The volume is well illustrated.

Toselli (Enrico), MEMOIRS OF THE HUSBAND OF AN EX-CROWN PRINCESS, translated by Lady Theodora Davidson, 10/6 net. Duckworth

The stirring up of scandal is not an edifying process at the best of times, and we should have thought it had been done *ad nauseam* in the present case. The author, however, considers that it was his duty to yield to the urging of his friends and publish what he terms "the true account of my marriage and life with Louise of Tuscany," in defence of his good name and that of his little son.

Wacha (D. E.), PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, HIS EARLY LIFE AND CAREER.

Bombay, The Times Press
Mr. Roychund was a man of great business ability and a central figure in financial circles in Bombay during the years of the share mania of 1863-5. His career, which is here recorded in a somewhat florid style, is of interest solely on account of his meteoric success.

Zimmer (H.), THE IRISH ELEMENT IN MEDÆVAL CULTURE, translated by Jane Loring Edmonds, 5/ net. Putnam

A new edition of a book translated from the German. It was first published in 1891, and deals with the work accomplished by the Irish monks in Central Europe during the Middle Ages, the importance of which, the translator says, has not been fully appreciated by English historians.

Geography and Travel.

Bushell (N. Keith), AUSTRALIA FOR THE EMIGRANT, 1/ net. Cassell

A book of useful advice to intending emigrants, describing the life in the towns and in the bush, and enumerating the trades and professions which give opportunities for development, and the states in which each stands the best chance of success. The book is written in a popular style, and describes the author's own experiences.

Fyfe (H. Hamilton), SHALL I GO TO CANADA? THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY AND HOPE, 6d. net. Associated Newspapers

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe details the advantages which are open to those who emigrate to Canada, whatever their calling or abilities. In 1907 the Dominion Government announced that they only wanted farm workers, but, as the author points out, the conditions have changed considerably since then. Between four or five million people have been poured into the country, and the Canadian people need the services of all who provide the necessaries and the luxuries of life.

Grieken's Guide - Books: Vol. CLXVI. NAPLES AND ENVIRONS, MOUNT VESUVIUS, POMPEII, SORRENTO, AMALFI, ISCHIA, CAPRI, 1/6 net.

Williams & Norgate
A comprehensive little guide-book, well equipped with maps, and containing a deal of information which should be useful to the traveller.

Heroes of the Farthest North and Farthest South, adapted from J. Kennedy Maclean's 'Heroes of the Polar Seas,' 1/

Chambers
An excellent little book which should interest the general reader. The story of the numerous voyages to the Polar regions from that of Othar in 890, first chronicled by King Alfred, to Capt. Scott's last journey is simply, but graphically set forth, and there are good accounts of the principal events and scientific achievements of each expedition. Some interesting illustrations and two maps are included.

Koebel (W. H.), MODERN CHILE, 10/6 net.

Bell
This record of travel does not go deeply into politics or statistics, but should be of interest at a time when the commercial possibilities of Chile are to the fore. The extension of the railway system is adding every day to business facilities, and if Chile could get rid of revolutions her future would be assured. Flourishing colonies of German settlers show what can be made of the virgin land, where, with a tremendous coast-line, there is often an invigorating sense of coolness even if the thermometer stands high.

Mr. Koebel puts the cost of living in Chile at about half of that in the eastern republics of South America. He notes the wonderful abundance of every kind of fruit, and the good quality of Chilean wine, which, he says, cannot be equalled outside the districts of the Côte d'Or and the slopes of the Rhine.

He takes a gloomy view of the future of British trade with Chile, but figures—about which, he says, Chile is casual—do not seem to confirm him. In the foreign trade we stand easily first. Germany comes second, but an immense way behind, and the United States is a poor third.

When he deals with the Chilean navy he states that great progress has been made since a shot was fired in anger. We should have welcomed fuller details. The last Return we can find does not bear out his view. Chile, no doubt, now possesses the two battleships which that Return showed as "building"; but, otherwise, her only battleship dated back to 1890, and her cruisers were also getting old.

Scott (Capt. Robert F.), THE VOYAGE OF THE DISCOVERY, 2 vols., 1/ net each.

In "Nelson's Shilling Library." Capt. Scott's narrative was noticed in *The Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1905, p. 581.

Wallace (Harold Frank), THE BIG GAME OF CENTRAL AND WESTERN CHINA, being an Account of a Journey from Shanghai to London overland across the Gobi Desert, 15/ net. John Murray

In May, 1911, Mr. Wallace accompanied Mr. Fenwick-Owen to China, where the greater part of a year was spent in the interior in order to secure specimens of that ungainly and rather rare animal the takin (*Budorcas bedfordi*), to collect small mammals for the British Museum, and generally to secure such big game as came in their way. The country in which the hunting was carried on has the great attraction of being little known. Here and there the route of Marco Polo was crossed, and some surprising information concerning the illustrious traveller is recorded.

Before leaving England Mr. Fenwick-Owen secured the services of Dr. J. A. C. Smith, an experienced collector who talked Chinese like a native, and whose help was of the greatest value. The real start of the expedition was from Honan-fu,

whence the journey was mainly west till a position south of Lanchow was reached. Between this and Sian-fu takin were bagged. The description of the sport is prefaced by a brief record of other varieties of the animal found in Assam, Bhutan, and Tibet, and is illustrated by admirable sketches by the author of the takin in various attitudes. 'The Lone Bull' (p. 78) represents the uncouth beast at its best, whilst 'Takin Changing Ground' (p. 82) is less idealized. Briefly, its pursuit cannot rank high as sport; its head or skin forms an unattractive trophy; and so we hope that it may not be seriously molested.

Other varieties of game included sheep, goats, and the bharal or burhel, which is between the two. Besides these, gazelles, roe-deer, white-maned serow, and handsome wapiti were found. The destruction of the last named appears to be imminent, for the Chinese set great value on their antlers when in velvet for medicinal purposes, and the native hunters give them little rest. Some keeping of the deer on a small scale by the Chinese is noted, but we believe this is done on a greater scale by the Russians. The variety of this noble animal described by Mr. Wallace is a link in the great chain of the deer-tribe—from the red deer of Scotland, through Continental varieties, the hángal of Kashmir, the maral of Turkistan, which is probably very closely allied to the Chinese animal, and so finally to the true wapiti (*C. Canadensis*). The steps or links may in a measure be traced by the voice of the stags: the belling of red deer is like the roar of wild beasts, the voice of the American animal is more of a squeal or whistle, and Mr. Wallace notes that the sound of Chinese wapiti combines both.

The volume is pleasant to read, and for its bulk light in hand; the type is admirable, and the illustrations are of great merit.

Sociology.

Dell (Floyd), WOMEN AS WORLD BUILDERS.

Chicago, Forbes
The author has attempted a next to impossible task—to convey to the reader within the limits of less than one hundred pages the aims and something of the achievements of ten notable feminists. The result will fail to supplement adequately a 'Who's Who,' and so is no alternative to ordinary biographies. There is, moreover, a constant sense of a striving to explain not only the extent of feminism, but also the principles underlying it. Any one who has thought about the matter at all should already have grasped as much as is here conveyed, or even more, and we fear the book will not prove any inducement towards the raising of heads intentionally buried in sand.

Holmes (Thomas), LONDON'S UNDERWORLD, 2/6 net. Dent
Cheaper edition. For notice see *Athen.*, May 18, 1912, p. 557.

Philology.

Booker (John Manning), THE FRENCH "INCHOATIVE" SUFFIX -ISS AND THE FRENCH -IR CONJUGATION IN MIDDLE ENGLISH. STUDIES IN PHILOLOGY, vol. 9. North Carolina University Press

The material for this work was collected from documents published before the summer of 1907. The attempt to determine the dialects they preserve likewise rests upon publications which appeared before the time mentioned. The results are carefully collected with ample references to the work of other scholars at the bottom of the page, and a 'Word-Register' is added at the end which forms an admirable Index.

Madan (A. C.), LALA-LAMBA-WISA AND ENGLISH, ENGLISH AND LALA-LAMBA-WISA DICTIONARY, 10/6 net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

The author describes his book as more a collection of materials for a dictionary than a dictionary in itself. It contains words for the most part widely known and used in the districts occupied by the Lala, Lamba, and Wisa tribes in Northern Rhodesia and the extreme south-east corner of the Belgian Congo, and is supplementary to the handbooks of those dialects already published. The author points out that this group, and Lala in particular, have some features which claim special attention on the part of students of Bantu and human speech in general.

School-Books.

Chambers's Practical Concentric Arithmetics, edited by W. Woodburn: Books I. and II., 3d. each.

The special features claimed for this series are all on the practical side, such as the point that "doing precedes figuring throughout," and that "things come before figures," or, in other words, there is something to calculate before any attempt is made to teach the use of symbols.

Cruse (A.), ENGLISH COMPOSITION, 2/6

Frowde

Students desirous of improving their style will find this book of practical value. Mr. Cruse's method is to give certain rules and suggestions, and follow them up with examples from good writers. He then sets questions and exercises, the book being intended for use with the literature lesson. We find his hints sound and his suggestions clear and sensible.

Dent's Modern Language Series, The Best French Prose: Vol. I. LE COUP DE PISTOLET, L'ENLÈVEMENT DE LA REDOUTE, MATEO FALCONE, par Prosper Mérimée; II. LE SERF, par Émile Souvestre; III. LA JEUNE SIBÉRIENNE, par Xavier de Maistre; IV. LAURETTE, ou LE CACHET ROUGE, par Alfred de Vigny; V. LES AVENTURES DU DERNIER ABENCÉRAGE, par François René de Chateaubriand; VI. L'AUBERGE ROUGE, par Honoré de Balzac, 3d. net each.

These little books are wonderfully well produced for the price; the type is clear, and the paper sufficiently good. The publishers are to be congratulated on their enterprise. Prof. Walter Rippmann is the editor.

Petits Contes pour les Enfants: ROLAND ET FLEUR DE MAI, adapté par E. Magee, 4d.

Blackie

These tales are printed in clear type, with several illustrations, and include an adequate vocabulary.

Phillips' LOOSE-LEAF MAP-HOLDER, 4d. net.

By means of this holder the individual maps of each pupil can be kept clean and in perfect order, and he can gradually compile an atlas which is entirely his own work.

Robinson (W. S.), THE STORY OF ENGLAND, a History for Junior Forms: Part IV. From 1760 to 1910, 2/6

Rivington

This book completes the story, and is arranged on the same sound lines as its predecessors. There are a number of excellent illustrations and maps, and the text is well suited for its purpose.

Fiction.

Adair (Cecll), GABRIEL'S GARDEN, 6/

Stanley Paul

A sentimental and floridly written story. The hero cheats at cards, and is turned out of the house by his father. He goes in exile to a West Indian island, and there "finds God."

Amy (W. Lacey), THE BLUE WOLF, a Tale of the Cypress Hills, 6/

Hodder & Stoughton

A rather ingenious tale of the Far West, which should appeal to the reader who is fond of thrills. The plot has the merit of originality, and the writing is good enough for its purpose.

Blyth (James), RESPECTABILITY, 6/ White

It is a matter for regret that Mr. Blyth cannot write with less unpleasantness, and that his choice of subjects is not more agreeable. This story does not please us, and we doubt gravely if it will please the public.

Bosanquet (Edmund), A SOCIETY MOTHER, 1/ net.

Long

New edition.

Carrier (Elsé), A SOUL IN SHADOW, 6/ Long

The scene of this novel is laid in North-umberland. The hero's good-nature leads him into an unsuitable marriage, which goes far towards wrecking his life; but, though he stoops to actual crime, he eventually manages to rehabilitate himself. The story is a little long, but pleasingly told.

Craven (Priscilla), CIRCE'S DAUGHTER, 6/

Hurst & Blackett

A clever and brightly written novel. The heroine, a girl of good family, whose character the author has developed with considerable skill, is unhappily married to a man whose sole driving force is ambition. The contrast between this girl and the music-hall star whom her brother marries—a common, but good-looking and plucky little woman—is well drawn, and though a charge that it is somewhat mechanical may be preferred without injustice against the actual plot, the freshness and wit of the story afford ample compensation.

Crawford (Alexander), THE ALIAS, 6/

Blackwood

Mr. Crawford has hardly succeeded here in reaching the level of his former work. A less attractive group of people than his principal characters it would be hard to find, and we weary of the continual atmosphere of money-grubbing in the plot and counterplot. The *alias* of the title is adopted by an undischarged bankrupt, who makes a fortune by keeping barely "o' the windy side of the law," but the artificiality of several of the incidents mars the general effect, and the hero and heroine are colourless and uninteresting.

Dodge (Janet), AN INN UPON THE ROAD, 6/

Sidgwick & Jackson

The theme of this novel is that love should be looked upon as an inn upon the road, and not as a goal where one may sink to rest; only so can man develop to his utmost. The heroine, however, was upheld by no such conviction, yet circumstances, and an undecided mind, forced her to put the theory to the test. In the result she is left with her gaze fixed upon a love that never came to fruition; and the reader has an uneasy feeling that, though such an "inn" may in some cases strengthen the character, it is far more likely to spoil it. The main idea is well developed, and the story is a clever study of feminine psychology.

Firth (Andrew), THE TOLL OF THE RIVER, "New Novelist Library," 6/ Melrose

The Egyptian atmosphere of this story makes it interesting. A young official of the Irrigation Circle gets into trouble with Europeanized Egyptians, and is also infuriated by a brother officer's wife. But all ends well, and he marries a girl whose calm, self-reliant character is the best thing in the book. It is written in a straightforward style.

Flowerdew (Herbert), MRS. GRAY'S PAST, 6/

Stanley Paul

Oddly enough, Mrs. Gray did not possess a "past," but this fact did not deter the gossips of the cathedral city in which she came to live. It would be unfair to disclose the plot, which may make a mild appeal to those who want something to read. The author's style is facile, if undistinguished.

Hodder & Stoughton's Sevenpennies: IN CUPID'S CHAINS, by Charles Garvice; THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MARK RUTHERFORD.

We are glad to see a cheap edition of a notable book by Mark Rutherford, whose work is not so widely known as it should be. Mr. Garvice's work is familiar everywhere, for his many books have the elements of popularity.

Jarvis (W. H. P.), THE GREAT GOLD RUSH, a Tale of the Klondike, 6/ John Murray

There is a realism about this account of the stampede to Klondike which arrests attention, but the incidents are strung together in no distinct pattern, and the course of everyday life overwhelms the plan; it is like an exhaustive diary, so exact are the descriptions and so inconsequent much of the detail. As a story of various types of humanity in times of privation, hardship, and primitive freedom, it is of interest, though inclined to become tedious.

Jordan (Humfrey), PATCHWORK COMEDY, 6/

Putnam

Blackmail furnishes the plot here, but the story is chiefly remarkable for some shrewd characterization. An old Devonshire family, their lawyer, and a young sculptor are all pleasantly sketched.

Lawrence (C. E.), THE ARNOLD LIP, 6/

John Murray

That this genial satire on that frequently meritorious person the British Philistine should present a meticulously accurate picture of contemporary manners was probably not in the author's intention; but, even as a caricature, its value is impaired by the rococo element which he has, perhaps unconsciously, introduced. Here and there in intellectual backwaters the artless belief in England as a stronghold *par excellence* of morality and family affection may still linger, but side-curls and mittens now possess the historic interest attached to survivals, and a young lady novelist of our day would surely have advanced beyond methods of which Sir Francis Burnand's "Strapmore" is a classical example. Yet this "sort of comedy" has many excellent touches of nature, and is never spiteful, though nearly always amusing.

Lethbridge (Sybil Campbell), LOVE AND MY LADY, 6/ Holden & Hardingham

A weak and somewhat artificial story, written in the first person by the heroine. Those who like to hear about the Emperor of Medovia and similar personages may be mildly intrigued by it.

Littlestone (Gilbert), THE PSALM STONE, 6/

Ward & Lock

A story of a Welsh family named Llewellyn who have a traditional dominance for centuries over their people. Mr. Llewellyn has a fine Tudor house, but the Government

insist on his selling his property to them for the creation of a big reservoir. The Psalm Stone is a "wishing" stone, regarded as sacred by the villagers, and nearly brings ruin on them when it is toppled over by a madwoman. However, all ends well, and the Llewellyns do not lose their house after all. The story is a welcome departure from the ordinary, and has, we should add, the love-interest which is essential nowadays.

Macleod (Norman), THE OLD LIEUTENANT AND HIS SON.

In "Nelson's Sixpenny Classics."

Macmillan's Sevenpenny Series: THE PHILANDERERS, by A. E. W. Mason; RICHARD CARVEL, by Winston Churchill; A VILLAGE TRAGEDY, by Margaret L. Woods; THE VIRGINIAN, by Owen Wister.

These well-known novels should be popular in this form.

Magnay (Sir William), THE FRUIT OF INDISCRETION, 6/ Stanley Paul

A decidedly ingenious detective story. The main mystery to be solved is the sudden disappearance of a guest at a country-house. His body is found later in a tunnel, and, in spite of disfigurement, reveals signs of a wound made by some stabbing instrument.

Malleson (Herbert H.), NAPOLEON BOSWELL: TALES OF THE TENTS, 6/ Smith & Elder

The Boswells are well-to-do gipsies, and the Napoleon Boswells, father and son, are an entertaining pair. Like all true Romanichels, they are full of resource and courageous cunning, trained through generations of wandering to exploit strangers and distrust policemen; yet in their family life they are kind and lively, and, above all, they are intelligent. Their strange superstitions and customs form a natural background to these tales, which are told with sympathy and knowledge.

Mansfield (Ernest), RALPH RAYMOND, 6/ Stanley Paul

The hero of this story is accused of murder, but escapes to New Zealand, where he meets with many adventures. He is eventually rearrested and brought back to England, where (in what the publishers describe as "an intensely dramatic scene") he is proved innocent. The book would have been more effective if the author's style had been less lurid. The illustrations are amateurish.

Marchmont (Arthur W.), UNDER THE BLACK EAGLE, 6/ Ward & Lock

A story of Russian rule and intrigue, introducing revolutionary societies, tortures, and assassinations, and in their midst a brave Englishman fighting for the life and love of a harsh official's beautiful daughter. It includes a well-kept secret and a thrilling dénouement, and the reader who cares for this type of story should be well entertained.

Morrison (Arthur), A CHILD OF THE JAGO.

In "Nelson's Sevenpenny Library." For notice see *Athen.*, Dec. 12, 1896, p. 833.

Savi (E. W.), THE DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

Concerns the marriage of an Englishwoman to a rich Bengali, her unhappiness, and final escape. The Indian background is filled in with considerable dexterity, but the author's style is not prepossessing.

Sneyd-Kynnersley (E. M.), TOM, VRON, 6/ Blackwood

Tom is a solicitor in a small Welsh town, and Vron the name of his house. He inherits a certain "tricky shiftiness" from his maternal grandfather, and the plot has much to do with law business illegally

managed. The writer is discursive, which lessens the interest of a narrative that is not very bright in itself.

Strange Stories from the Lodge of Leisures, translated from the Chinese by George Soulié, 3/6 net. Constable

A translation of a work which was written in the second half of the eighteenth century by P'ou Song-lin (P'ou Lieou-hsien) of Teycheou. It contained more than three hundred stories, of which twenty-five have been translated in the present volume. They are truly Oriental in character, both in their imagery and their outlook upon such matters as life and death. They will well repay the trouble of reading.

Teskey (Adeline M.), CANDLELIGHT DAYS, 6/ Cassell

A tale of the early settlers in Ontario. The author informs us in a prefatory note that the incidents of pioneer life are largely "the reminiscences of aged friends." The story is interesting, and is told in a simple and unaffected style.

Westcott (E. N.), THE TELLER, 1/ net. Pearson

New edition, with portrait.

World's Classics: THE ENTAIL, OR THE LAIRDS OF GRIPPY, by John Galt; and ROMOLA, by George Eliot, 1/ each net. Frowde

Handy pocket editions, though the type is of necessity somewhat small. John Ayscough contributes an Introduction to 'The Entail' (one of his favourite books), while that to 'Romola' is judiciously written by Miss Viola Meynell.

Juvenile.

Barker (Lady), THE WHITE RAT, AND OTHER STORIES, "The Children's Classics," 3d. Macmillan

Another volume of a series which has already received favourable notice in these columns.

Children's Classics: FAIRY TALES FROM FRANCE, translated and adapted by Alice M. Bale, 2d. Macmillan

Children's Story Books (The): TALES FROM HAWTHORNE, REYNARD THE FOX, AND THE POT OF BASIL AND OTHER TALES, 1/ Macmillan

We have already taken favourable notice in these columns of this well-designed series.

General.

Asiatic Quarterly Review, APRIL, 5/ net. Oriental Institute, Woking

There are several noteworthy articles in this issue, among them one by Sir Roper Lethbridge on 'The Suppressed Debate on the Indian Cotton Excise.' 'The Ulcer of Empire' is a reply by "Middle Temple" to an article by "Ignotus" which appeared in the January number. In his paper on 'Hindu Drama on the English Stage' Mr. William Poel discusses the reasons for the neglect of the study of Hindu drama in England—a neglect which, he affirms, cannot consistently be justified.

Asiatic Society of Bengal, JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS: Vol. VI. No. 12, and Extra Number; Vol. VII. Nos. 4-11, and Extra Number; Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-4; Vol. LXXV. Part I.

Calcutta, Asiatic Society
These Journals embrace an immense amount of information on matters of Oriental interest, the proceedings of the Society, and numerous articles covering a wide range of subjects. Vol. VII. No. 5 contains a 'Dictionary of the Pahari Dialects as spoken in the Punjab Himalayas,' compiled by Pandit Tika Rām Joshi, author of a

Grammar and Dictionary of Kanāwari and edited by Mr. H. A. Rose.

Batty (J. A. Staunton), LIVINGSTONE THE EMPIRE BUILDER; OR, "SET UNDER THE CROSS," 1/6 S.P.C.K.

A simply worded tale of a small country village, its school, and a missionary guild at which the children were told the story of Livingstone, and the lessons in courage and piety to be learnt therefrom.

Burnett (Frances Hodgson), MY ROBIN, 1/ net. Putnam

A little piece of slender sentiment in the well-known manner of 'Little Lord Fauntleroy.' It is woven round a robin, the robin that figured in 'The Secret Garden,' and is an answer to the inquiry of an American reader.

Downing (Charles), SHAKESPEARE AS PAN-JUDGE OF THE WORLD, 2/ net.

Stratford-on-Avon, Shakespeare Press
This little volume is published under the auspices of "The Society of Shakespearean Reconciliation." The tenets of the Society are discussed by the author, and the nature of the evidence in support of them displayed. They are, in brief, first, that Shakespeare in the Sonnets presents himself as at one with the All of Nature and the Universal Spirit of Beauty, Truth, and Love; secondly, that in 'The Tempest' he presents himself as at one with the Moral Spirit of Love, in judgment of the world; thirdly, that in thus presenting himself as Pan-Judge of the World he also exemplifies and teaches in his life-work the evolution of Religion to a general Spiritual Reconciliation.

Dublin Review, APRIL, 5/6 net.

Burns & Oates
In this number is concluded the editor's illuminating article on 'Disraeli,' to which we have already referred in these columns. 'The Position in Japan,' by Mr. E. S. Harding, is an impartial study of the internal conditions prevailing in that country, based on some recent books. Other noteworthy articles are 'Music in Moslem Spain,' by Mr. J. F. Schelteima; 'Early Man,' by Sir Bertram Windle; and 'Emancipation,' by Canon William Barry.

Everyday Phrases Explained: A COLLECTION OF CURIOUS WORDS AND PHRASES IN POPULAR USE, WITH THEIR MEANINGS AND ORIGINS, 1/ net. Pearson

May be described as a compact handbook to various phrases in common use. Many of these are constantly employed by people who have no idea of their origin, and very little of their actual meaning, and we welcome this collection as calculated to reduce ignorance of the sort. The newspaper world is not helpful in this matter, frequently reproducing explanations and foolish surmises which have long since been discredited by the learned.

Hargrave (John), LONECRAFT, the Handbook for Lone Scouts, 1/ net. Constable

A book that should be in the possession of every village boy who hopes to become a Scout. It will appeal to his common sense; it talks to him "straight," and initiates him into the noble art of scouting, which includes camp-cooking, "starman-ship," "knot craft," and many other useful and attractive things. The illustrations both point the moral and explain the text.

Howard (Kemble), LONDON VOICES, 6/ Chapman & Hall

The author has dedicated this collection of dialogues to Mr. Garvin, who asked him to write some of them for *The Pall Mall Gazette*. They are varied in character, and for the most part quite amusing, the author being happiest, perhaps, when he is dealing with the "nut" and the Cockney. The

language of the latter he reproduces with some skill, while he hits off admirably the languid boredom of the former. The political squibs, however, will please only those whose views they exaggerate.

Needham (Henry Beach), DIVORCING LADY NICOTINE: GETTING THE UPPER HAND OF THE SMOKING HABIT.

Chicago, Forbes

The author puts forward in light narrative form a plea for the discontinuance of the tobacco habit, and quotes his own experiences as an example. Those who are really desirous of giving up smoking should, he says, first stop the practice out of doors, so that, when the final plunge comes and the abandonment is total, they can run out of the house to escape the importunities of Lady Nicotine.

New Zealand, RESULTS OF A CENSUS OF THE DOMINION, taken for the Night of 2nd April, 1911: M. Fraser, Government Statistician.

Wellington, John Mackay

The summarized results of the census show a European population (including Chinese and half-castes) of 1,008,468, of whom 531,910 are males, and 476,558 females. The census also gives particulars as to religion, birthplace, education, and occupation, and details of the various manufacturing and other industries throughout the Dominion.

Pamphlets.

Cook (Vallance), THE WAY OF LIFE; OR, POINTS FOR THOSE WHO DESIRE TO "FOLLOW CHRIST," 1d. C. H. Kelly

Quotations from the Scriptures, and precepts for everyday life founded on Biblical teaching.

Forbes (Avery H.), CHRISTIAN OR AGNOSTIC? 3d. Morgan & Scott

Several chapters of this booklet have appeared in *The Christian*. The author holds that "Free thought of itself never did and never can benefit the human race," and speaks of "two prodigious waves of Higher Criticism and Darwinism, giving rise to another prodigious wave of infidelity, giving rise to another of immorality, dishonesty and vice." He holds also that on our present stage "few plays succeed that are not strongly flavoured with ribaldry, profanity and vice." He goes, in his 'Epilogue,' so far as to say that "Christian evidence is a dangerous atmosphere to live in."

These quotations will be sufficient to show the tone and temper of his inquiry.

Milne (John), THE SCULPTURED STONE OF ABERLEMNO; and SEPULCHRAL STONE CIRCLES: STONEHENGE, a Lecture to the Banffshire Field Club, 3d. each. Aberdeen, 'Daily Journal' Office

The essay on the Aberlemno stone, we notice, is dated as far back as 1906; that on Stonehenge and the other circles is undated. It is not too late, perhaps, to say that much pains and acumen are displayed by Dr. Milne in setting forth his conclusions. His inference from the cuplike indentations on the more ancient slabs—that they were destined to hold the nourishment of the ghost of the buried ashes—is ingenious, and, generally, there is much to be said for his opinion of the sepulchral nature of stone circles. They need not all have been so. We think he is wrong in his notion that there were no Druids in Scotland.

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Daudet (Ernest), VINGT-CINQ ANS À PARIS: JOURNAL DU COMTE RODOLPHE AP-PONYI: Vol. I. 1826-31, 7fr. 50.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit

This, the first of four volumes, is one of the most amusing and interesting collections of memoirs we have seen of late years. Its author went to Paris in 1826 as secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, and remained there till 1850. This instalment of his Journal is full of details which throw light on the social side of French history under Charles X., Louis Philippe, and the Revolution of 1830, as well as the politics and politicians of the day. We have not, it is true, found much that throws light on the obscure intrigues of the time, in which Austria played a great part. Whether this is due to the discretion of the diarist or his editor, or to the fact that this branch of politics did not come within his province, is hard to say. The free-and-easy life of the "Citizen King" seems to have been something of a shock to the young secretary, and, indeed, one is hardly prepared for the spectacle of a monarch carving the fowl at an official dinner for his guests. Count Rodolphe was as popular with great English ladies as he was in Paris—in short, a cosmopolitan hero in the society that Disraeli loved to describe. The editor has performed his task of annotation with his accustomed skill, though English names suffer, as usual, a "sea-change"—Chandos, for example, becoming "Shandors."

Literary Criticism.

Mignon (Maurice), ÉTUDES DE LITTÉRATURE ITALIENNE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

The purpose of this book, which ranges from St. Catherine of Siena to Giovanni Pascoli, is rather to inspire interest than to add to our knowledge, and its readers should certainly find papers such as 'Les Lettres et les Arts à Florence' stimulating. The excellent study of Carducci is by far the best and fullest of them all. In discussing Goldoni M. Mignon is more concerned with the man than with his work, while the essay on Renaissance comedy is little more than an introduction to the subject. Musset in Italy is an interesting if rather worn topic. The criticism of Pascoli gives an adequate account of a poet who has been rather overshadowed by Carducci and D'Annunzio, but who deserves to be better known in England than he is at present.

Philology.

Kleine Texte für Vorlesungen und Übungen:

97, DIODORS RÖMISCHE ANNALEN BIS 302 A. CHR., SAMT DEM INEDITUM VATICANUM, herausgegeben von A. B. Drachmann, 1m.80; 98, MUSAIOS, HERO UND LEANDROS, MIT AUSGEWÄHLTEN VARIANTEN UND SCHOLIEN, herausgegeben von Arthur Ludwig, 1m.50; 105, MYSTISCHE TEXTE AUS DEM ISLAM: DREI GEDICHTE DES ARABI, 1240, aus dem Arabischen übersetzt und erläutert von M. Horten, 0m.50; 107, HERDERS SHAKESPEARE-AUFSATZ IN DREIFACHER GESTALT, MIT ANMERKUNGEN, herausgegeben von Franz Zinkernagel, 1m.

Bonn, Marcus & Weber

The series of "Kleine Texte" continues to confer valuable boons upon classical and other scholars in a cheap and unpretentious form.

Prof. Drachmann now gives us the text of the Roman Annals, as preserved by Diodorus, in a handier form than any of his predecessors.

Prof. Ludwich's edition of the pretty poem of Musaeus—the only charming product of the late epic school of Nonnus, Bishop of Panopolis—is remarkable for the wealth of illustration given from other epic poets, and shows the diligence to which we are accustomed from the editor, but he has not a happy touch himself in restoring corrupt passages.

Dr. Horten presents us with a prose translation of three of the odes of the "master of the mystics," Arabi, who was an early contemporary of the greatest of mystic poets, Jelaluddin. The odes are accompanied by a full and illuminating commentary, but it is to be feared that they will not appeal to many readers.

Finally, we have Herder's Essay on Shakespeare, not only in its mature form, but also in two earlier versions. Herder's historic importance was great, but he lacked the qualities that confer immortality; he is crushed between Lessing and Goethe; and it may be doubted whether any one outside his native land will care much about comparing his first sketches with the final product. But the Essay itself is well worth reading even now, perhaps especially where it touches upon the comparison of Shakespeare and Sophocles, and the enthusiasm with which it is written is contagious.

Landau (Dr. Leo), ARTHURIAN LEGENDS; OR, THE HEBREW-GERMAN RHYMED VERSION OF THE LEGEND OF KING ARTHUR, Heft 21 of "Teutonia," 6m. Leipsic, Avenarius

Dr. Landau here reprints the Hebrew-German 'Artus-Hof' as published by Wagen-seil in 1699, together with a text founded on two MSS.—one of the early fifteenth century, the other of the late sixteenth. He differentiates Hebrew-German from Yiddish by the fact that, though written in Hebrew characters and containing occasional Hebrew words, the language is German, and does not present any specific Jewish characters. The poem seems to date from the fourteenth century, and is derived from the Middle High German poem 'Wigalois,' and not from the later prose version, as earlier critics assumed. The story concerns a son of Gawain, Wid-wilt (Wigalois), who comes to the court of Arthur, and is complicated by supernatural machinery. Dr. Landau's Preface, besides a thorough study of the linguistics and the relations of the MSS. to the printed editions of his poem, collects a large number of facts bearing on the connexion of Christian and Jewish literature in the Middle Ages, the growth of Hebrew-German, and Jewish gleemen ("Spielleute") and their songs. His book is of high importance to students of the origin of Yiddish, and of value as a link in the chain of Arthurian romance.

School-Books.

Pichon (J. E.) und Sattler (F.), DEUTSCHES LEBEN, NACH AUSGEWÄHLTEN LESTÜCKEN, 2m.

Freiburg (Baden), Bielefeld

A good example of the "Direct Method of learning Living Languages." The exercises are well illustrated, and deal with practical everyday life and natural history. Questions and subjects for rewriting are added, and the harder words are put into italics and explained at the end of the exercises.

Fiction.

Bazin (René), LE GUIDE DE L'EMPEREUR,
"Collection Nelson," 1fr. 25 net.

M. Bazin's stories have been familiar for several years in France, but may well gain new English readers in this attractive form. They are all comparatively short, except the first, which gives a title to the volume, and is, we think, the best of the collection.

Orezy (Baronne), LE MOUBON ROUGE, traduit par Marcel Henriot Bourgogne, "Collection Nelson," 1fr. 25 net.

A French version of the author's popular story.

Quantin (Albert), EN PLEIN VOL: VISION D'AVENIR, 3fr. 50. Paris, Lemerre

A Socialist Utopia conceived on generous lines. The author has taken care to allow far more elasticity within his ideal state than is generally the case with books of this type. Such personal events, however, as are introduced in order to make a continuity of interest, are based on the eternal triangle.

General.

Hanotaux (Gabriel), LA FRANCE VIVANTE EN AMÉRIQUE DU NORD, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

M. Hanotaux supplies here an account of a visit paid to Canada by the Comité France-Amérique, and in his Introduction he writes not only of the position of France in North America, but also of the expansion of his country in Asia and Africa.

The object of the Comité France-Amérique is to develop cordial relations between the "new continent" and France; and M. Hanotaux tells his countrymen that, when the Panama Canal is opened, America will play an even greater part in the affairs of the world than it does to-day.

M. Hanotaux has divided his book into two parts. The first, called 'La France en Amérique du Nord,' passes in review some of the principal points concerning Canada upon which misunderstandings have arisen between Great Britain and France in the past. One interesting chapter in this first part deals with 'Colonization without Dominion.' M. Hanotaux is able to show his own countrymen, what Englishmen already know, that in Canada the race, the language, and the genius of the French people have not been choked or oppressed by the rule of England during a century and a half, and it is for this reason that he calls his book 'La France vivante en Amérique du Nord.'

The second part of the volume deals with the work of the Committee in 1912, and specially with the Champlain Mission to Canada and the United States. M. Hanotaux tells Frenchmen that America is open to the world, that other peoples have prospered there, and he calls on his countrymen not to let themselves be left behind in the race. In considering the position of America in the world there is one note of warning: we are told that the United States may be forced to interfere in the quarrels of Europe—as she did intervene to help in the Russo-Japanese settlement.

Part of the book (which includes a few speeches) has already appeared in reviews and newspapers, and we note, as is frequent in French books, some misspelling of names, and the usual unnecessary accent on *Clemenceau*; while the words "Abri du Monde" are stated to be a translation of "Wholdshelterer."

Hugo (Victor), Vol. XXXVII. LE PAPE, LA PETITE SUPRÊME, RELIGIONS ET RELIGION, L'ÂNE; Vol. XXXVIII. QUATREVINGT-TREIZE, 1fr. 25 net each.

Two more volumes in Messrs. Nelson's complete edition of Victor Hugo, which is well printed and attractive.

AN UNPUBLISHED SONNET OF WORDSWORTH.

Manchester.

In a copy of the first edition of Wordsworth's 'Yarrow Revisited, and Other Poems,' now in the possession of Mr. Arthur Owen, of Aberystwyth, there appears, on pp. 323-4, in the blank space at the end of the last poem in the volume, the following sonnet, written in pencil, and signed in a hand not unlike that of Wordsworth: "Wm. Wordsworth. Ambleside February 22nd. 1849." Both the sonnet and the signature are in the same handwriting.

To MISS SELLON.

The vestal priestess of a Sisterhood
Who knew no self, and whom the selfish scorn—
She seeks a wilderness of weed and thorn,
And, undiverted from her blessed mood
By keen reproach or blind ingratitude,
A wreath she twines of blossoms lowly born—
An amaranthine crown of flowers forlorn,
And hangs her garland on the Holy Rood.
Sister of Mercy! bravely hast thou won
From men who winnow Charity from Faith,
The pharisaic sneer that treats as dross
The works by faith ordained. Pursue thy path,
Till, at the last, thou hear the voice—"Well done
Thou good and faithful servant of the Cross."

On p. 301 of the same volume, under the title 'Lines suggested by a Portrait from the Pencil of F. Stone,' are added in the same writing the words "of Jemima Quillinan." On the fly-leaf are the initials "J. W."

There is no trace of this sonnet in the editions of Knight or Dowden, and it would be interesting to know if, as the date would seem to indicate, this is really the last poem written by Wordsworth. The question also arises, whether the handwriting is his or that of a copyist. On this last point the note added to the 'Lines suggested by a Portrait from the Pencil of F. Stone' would seem to afford a clue. It is scarcely likely that Wordsworth would have made such a note in his own copy, and still less likely that he would have made it in somebody else's. Hence the probability that the sonnet has been copied into the book by somebody who had seen the original and had access to it. The initials on the fly-leaf—[John] W[ordsworth]—may be those of the copyist.

ERNEST CLASSEN.

THE HISTORICAL BASIS OF TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.

In a recent issue of *The Athenæum* (No. 4449) Mr. Julian H. Moore had a very interesting article on the above subject. In view of the approaching Wagner centenary may I be allowed to strengthen the historical sources of the story on which Wagner's opera is based? Mr. Moore, in reference to the church of Chapelizod (co. Dublin), says that it is alluded to as far back as 1220, but had he consulted the State Papers, he would have found that the Manor of Chapel Isolde had been granted by King John in 1210—ten years previously—to Richard de la Feld. Earlier still we find that the advowson of the church of Chapel Isolde was possessed by the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem at Kilmainham. This must have been before 1195, as (in 1212) Pope Innocent III. confirmed to the Hospitallers their possessions in Ireland, including "Ballyfermot and Chapel Ysoudre." Again, in connexion with "Gormund's Gate," there is an early reference to it in 1200, and subsequently in 1280.

Isold's Tower in Dublin was not demolished in 1675, as stated by the late Sir John Gilbert. It was converted into a chop-house in 1705, and was given the name of

"Old Sot's Hole" or "Sot's Hole" (both being obvious corruptions of Isold's Tower), an establishment that is commemorated in a ballad by Dr. Thomas Sheridan, and in a sonnet, in Latin and English, by Dr. William King of Oxford. This chop-house maintained its reputation for full fifty years, but in 1757 a movement was set on foot to demolish the whole range of houses adjoining it, for the purpose of obtaining a wider passage to Dublin Castle. At length, in 1762, the Irish Parliament granted 12,000*l.* to purchase the interest of the proprietors of these houses, and a further sum was subsequently voted to complete the improvements "for making wide and convenient passages from Essex Bridge to the Castle." The result was the new street now known as Parliament Street. As is well known, the village of Chapelizod still survives.

W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

THE HISTORICAL CONGRESS.

Peterhouse, Cambridge, April 21, 1913.

In your interesting article on the International Historical Congress one or two corrections should be made, which happen to come under my eye as Joint Secretary to Section IV. (Modern History). M. C. de la Roncière was not present at the Congress, though it was originally supposed that he would be. Prof. Rafael Altamira was present, and read a paper on 'Aspects of Spanish Colonial History' at the Colonial Sub-section of Section IV., on Monday morning (the 7th). Might I suggest that some omissions have been made. Prof. Manzali (the foremost historian of Hungary) was present, was in the chair of Section IV. on the Friday, and read a most important paper on 'Count Széchenyi and the Introduction of English Civilization into Hungary' on the Saturday. Prof. Josef Redlich of Vienna, so well known for his work on constitutional and local English history, was also present at several meetings of Section IV.

As you have been good enough to commend the selection of readers and papers in Section IV., I should say that this Section, like every other, was much assisted by the knowledge, zeal, and courtesy of Prof. J. P. Whitney, the General Secretary for Papers. In so far as the papers in any section were successful, that success was very largely due to the suggestion, encouragement, and general supervision of Prof. Whitney.

HAROLD W. V. TEMPERLEY.

BOOK SALE.

ON Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of a gentleman removed from the country, the chief lots being: Ackermann, *Microcosm of London*, History of Westminster Abbey, and of the Universities and Public Schools, 10 vols., 1812-16, 70*l.* Bacon, *Essays*, 1625, 21*l.* Don Quixote, translated by Shelton, 1612-20, 42*l.* Bar, *Recueil de tous les Costumes des Ordres Religieux et Militaires*, 6 vols., 1778-89, 21*l.* Bible in English, 1537, 24*l.*; first edition of Cranmer's Bible, 1540, 25*l.*; first edition of the Authorized Version, 1611, 52*l.* Brant, *Stultifera Navis*, 1570, 20*l.* Chronicle of St. Albans, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1502, 47*l.* La Divina Comedia, 1481, 40*l.* De Bry, *Grands Voyages*, 9 parts out of 10, 1590-1602, 25*l.*; *Petits Voyages*, 10 parts in 2 vols., 1598-1603, 20*l.* Froissart, *Chronicles*, and *Monstrelet*, *Chronicles*, 8 vols., 1803-9, 20*l.* Whittinton, eight rare grammatical tracts, 1518-24, 105*l.* Harris, *Histoire Naturelle des Chenilles*, 1794, 30*l.* Purchas, *Hakluytus Postumus*, 5 vols., 1625-8, 30*l.* Shakespeare, Fourth Folio, 1685, 28*l.* The total of the sale was 2,147*l.* 15*s.*

Literary Gossip.

AMONG the recipients of honorary degrees this term at Cambridge will be Mr. Thomas Hardy, Sir F. G. Kenyon, Sir J. K. Laughton, Sir J. A. H. Murray, and Mr. J. S. Sargent.

A VERDICT for the defendants was returned on Tuesday last in the action for libel brought by Lord Alfred Douglas against Mr. Arthur Ransome as author of 'Oscar Wilde: a Critical Study,' and *The Times Book Club* as circulating the volume. Whatever view may be taken of the merits of the case or the sincerity of Oscar Wilde, all friends of literature and decency must regret the raking up of a terrible scandal which was by way of being forgotten, and which involved the downfall of a fine literary craftsman.

The case brought out the fact that *The Times Book Club* exercises a semi-parental control over at least some of its readers in the choice of books, and Mr. Justice Darling made the remark that the proper people to look after young girls were their fathers and mothers. That ought to be a truism, but in the present age home influence is on the wane. Girls and boys are allowed every kind of extravagance, and encouraged by the Press, as well as their parents, to be notorious at an age when they should be still in the schoolroom.

The Cambridge Review of this week notes that Dr. Robert Sinker has bequeathed to the University Library his remarkable collection of editions of the 'Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs,' several of which are unique.

MANY will regret to hear of the final publications of the Doves Press. Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, in view of its closure in the near future, has decided to confine his work on Shakespeare to the three Roman plays and the Poems. 'Julius Cæsar' will appear in June or July; and 'Coriolanus' and 'The Rape of Lucrece' are in preparation. There is a possibility also of the issue of selections of Keats and Shelley, and other things.

THE latest addition to London publishing houses is made by the firm of Max Goschen, which has started business at 20, Great Russell Street, W.C., with the issue of Mr. Douglas Goldring's 'Streets.'

MR. H. W. GARROD, Fellow of Merton College, has been added to the editorial staff of *The Journal of Philology*.

DR. NORMAN MOORE, who maintains happily the tradition of the literary doctor, is giving the Linacre Lecture at Cambridge on May 6th, and has chosen as his subject 'The Physician in English History.'

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE has accepted an invitation from the Library Association to a banquet on June 2nd, which will afford an opportunity to the library authorities of the United Kingdom to express their gratitude for his many generous gifts to public libraries in this country.

THE Seventeenth Annual Congress of the Parents' National Educational Union will be held at the Caxton Hall, Victoria Street, S.W., from May 6th to 8th inclusive. Several interesting papers are announced, and the subjects to be discussed include 'The Bible in Education,' by Mr. T. R. Glover; 'Knowledge, and its Relation to National Efficiency,' by Mr. J. L. Paton; and 'The School of Life,' by the Bishop of Southwark, besides several papers concerning the work and teaching of the Union.

IN consequence of the recommendation in the Report of the Royal Commission on London University, that Sussex should be among the counties entitled to schools connected with and recognized by the University, the Mayor of Brighton has headed an appeal for a 50,000*l.* Endowment Fund. It is hoped that the utilization of the well-equipped Technical College at Brighton and the Agricultural College at Uckfield will avoid a large expenditure on bricks and mortar, so that the money raised by public subscription can be devoted to the strictly educational side of the scheme. Communications on the subject should be addressed to Mr. D. H. F. Wyley, 46, Old Steyne, Brighton.

MR. HEINEMANN will publish on May 15th a new novel by Miss Eleanor Mordaunt, entitled 'Lu of the Ranges.' Miss Mordaunt is thoroughly familiar with the Australian life she depicts.

Mr. Heinemann has also secured a new novel from Miss Ellen Glasgow, entitled 'Virginia.'

THE discovery of ancient England seems to be in fashion. We notice to-day Mr. Thomas's book on 'The Icknield Way,' and Messrs. Constable promise shortly a volume by Mr. Belloc on 'The Stane Street,' which will include numerous maps and illustrations in black and white by Mr. William Hyde.

THE death last week of the Rev. W. G. Searle, in his eighty-fifth year, at Cambridge, removes an industrious scholar and antiquary. He wrote the history of Queens' College, of which he was formerly a Fellow, edited 'Grace Book I' of early University records, and compiled a 'Catalogue of the Illuminated MSS. of the Fitzwilliam Museum.' His 'Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum' contains a good deal of useful matter, but is not adequate in scholarship.

MR. WILLIAM HILTON, who died on Friday in last week at the age of 60, had long been an earnest worker for the printing trade charities. He was the prime mover in the formation of the Readers' Pensions Committee in 1888, becoming its secretary, and afterwards chairman. The latter position he resigned last autumn, owing to ill-health. The Pensions Committee has been the means of contributing 3,000*l.* to the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation, having established five Readers' Pensions. It is hoped that the Sixth Pension will be completed as the result of the dinner next Saturday.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

- MAY** *Poetry.*
1 Dauber, by John Masefield, 3/6 net. Heinemann
- Philosophy.*
2 The Philosophy of the Present in Germany, by Prof. Oswald Külpe, translated by M. L. and G. T. W. Patrick, 3/6 net. Allen
- APRIL** *History and Biography*
29 Admissions to Trinity College, Cambridge, edited by W. W. R. Ball and J. A. Venn, Vol. V., 21/ net. Macmillan
29 'Tis Sixty Years Since: Address of C. F. Adams, Founder's Day, Jan. 16, 1913, University of South Carolina, 3/6 net. Macmillan
- MAY**
1 Jane Austen, her Life and Letters, by W. and R. Austen-Leigh, 10/6 net. Smith & Elder
1 Studies in British History and Politics, by D. P. Heatley, 6/ net. Smith & Elder
1 My Past, by the Countess Marie Larisch, 10/6 net. Eveleigh Nash
2 The Trafalgar Roll, by Col. R. H. Mackenzie, 5/ net. Allen
- Geography and Travel.*
1 A Little Guide to South Wales, by Dr. G. W. and J. H. Wade, illustrated, "Little Guides," 2/6 net. Methuen
- APRIL** *School-Books.*
29 Sermo Latinus, a Short Guide to Latin Prose Composition, by Prof. J. P. Postgate, New Edition, 3/6 Macmillan
- MAY**
1 Methuen's Historical Readers: Vol. I. (Junior), The Pageant of British History, by E. M. Wilmot-Buxton, 1/6; Vol. II. (Intermediate), The Romance of British History, by J. Turner, 1/6; Vol. III. (Senior), The Growth of Modern Britain, by B. H. Sutton, all illus., 2/6
1 Some Secrets of Nature (Studies in Field and Wood), Junior, illus., 1/6 Methuen
1 The Romance of Nature (Studies of the Earth and its Life), Senior, illus., 1/6 Methuen
- APRIL** *Fiction.*
28 The Destroying Angel, by Louis Joseph Vance, 6/ Grant Richards
29 Father Ralph, by Gerald O'Donovan, 6/ Macmillan
29 Lilamani, by Maud Diver, New Edition, 1/ net. Hutchinson
30 In the Grip of Destiny, by C. E. Sterrey, 6/ Allen
- MAY**
1 Michael Ferrys, by Mrs. H. de la Pasture, 6/ Smith & Elder
1 Goslings, by J. D. Beresford, 6/ Heinemann
1 Rue and Roses, by A. Langer, 5/ net. Heinemann
- 1 Heinemann's Sevenpenny Net Library: The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells; The Dancer in Yellow, by W. E. Norris; The Big Bow Mystery, by Israel Zangwill; Miss Stuart's Legacy, by Mrs. F. A. Steel; Uriah the Hitmite, by Dolf Wyllarde.
1 The Card, by Arnold Bennett, New Edition, 2/ net. Methuen
1 Hill Rise, by W. B. Maxwell, New Edition, 1/ net. Methuen
1 Master of Men, by E. Phillips Oppenheim, New Edition, 7d. net. Methuen
1 A Safety Match, by Ian Hay, New Edition, Popular Shilling Series. Blackwood
- APRIL** *General.*
29 The Bombay Edition of the Works of Rudyard Kipling, 23 vols., 21/ net each (sold only in complete sets): Vol. I. Plain Tales from the Hills; Vol. II. Soldiers Three, and Other Stories. Macmillan
29 The Human Slaughter-House: Scenes from the War that is sure to Come, by Wilhelm Lamzus, 1/ net. Hutchinson
- MAY**
2 The Works of Gilbert Parker, Imperial Edition, in 18 vols., 8/6 net each: Vol. I. Pierre and his People, Tales of the Far North; Vol. II. A Roman of the Snows; Vol. III. Northern Lights. Macmillan
- APRIL** *Science.*
29 Babies, a Book for Maternity Nurses, by Margaret French, 1/ net. Macmillan
- MAY**
1 Electricity and Magnetism, by C. W. Hansel, 2/6 net. Heinemann
- APRIL** *Fine Art.*
29 The Engraved Work of J. M. W. Turner, by W. G. Rawlinson: Vol. II. Line Engravings on Steel, Mezzotints, Aquatints (Plain and Coloured), &c., 20/ net. Macmillan

SCIENCE

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, a Quarterly Record of Progress in Tropical Agriculture and Industries, JANUARY-MARCH, 2/6 net. John Murray

Contains the reports of recent investigations at the Imperial Institute on various Colonial products, a number of general notes on the natural resources of the Colonies and India, and a report as to recent progress in their development. Several special articles by expert writers are also included.

Elliott (Simon B.), THE IMPORTANT TIMBER TREES OF THE UNITED STATES, 10/6 net. Constable

This volume is devoted to practical forestry, and is intended to supply such information on the subject as is required by owners of existing forests or land suitable for the cultivation of timber, and by farmers, students of forestry, and lumbermen. It is divided into two parts, the second of which deals with the timber trees chiefly from the point of view of the cultivator and lumberman. Each species is treated separately, and interesting points concerning the growth or value of timber are explained in detail. Some of the trees, though they are described at some length, are not recommended for planting, but are included because they are common in old forests and must be considered so long as the virgin forests are unexhausted. After that stage is reached, the prices for timber will necessarily be based on the cost of cultivation, and the returns, therefore, will depend upon a wise selection of species. The earlier pages of the work deal with the first principles of forestry and the necessity of conserving and planting. The arguments are familiar enough, for they have been urged in this country for generations—indeed, ever since Evelyn's day; but the importance of forestry has only recently been realized by those responsible for the national welfare.

Fauna of British India, INCLUDING CEYLON AND BURMA: HYMENOPTERA, Vol. III., by Claude Morley. Taylor & Francis

In the present volume the author treats of three of the five great groups or sub-families into which the Ichneumonidae are primarily divided: the Pimplinae, the species of which are of great size and comparatively easy to discriminate; the Tryphoninae, which are poorly represented, owing to the scarcity of their Tenthredinid hosts; and the Ophiinae, which have not been carefully studied hitherto. The author regards the Ichneumoninae and the Cryptinae as more diversified, and these are consequently reserved for a separate volume.

Headley (F. W.), LIFE AND EVOLUTION, 5/ net. Duckworth

This book has been overhauled since it first appeared seven years ago, some few pages being rewritten and inaccuracies corrected. Since 1906 new facts have come to light, which in some cases have necessitated modification of the views expressed. Several illustrations in the former edition have been replaced by better ones.

Journal of Genetics, FEBRUARY, 10/ net.

Cambridge University Press
Contains a contribution by Mr. A. H. Trow on 'Forms of Reduplication, Primary and Secondary,' with six figures in the text; Part II. of Mr. Clifford Dobell's study of 'Some Recent Work on Mutation in Micro-

Organisms'; and an article by Mr. K. Toyama on 'Maternal Inheritance and Mendelism.'

Lévy (Eugène), L'ÉVANGILE DE LA RAISON: LE PROBLÈME BIOLOGIQUE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

This volume forms the first of a series of three included under the common title of 'The Gospel of Reason.' The object of the author is to sketch a conception of human nature based entirely, as he believes, upon observation and experience. He examines the physico-chemical phenomena of life, the morphology of organisms, and the functions of nutrition and reproduction. He reaches the conclusion that physical and chemical laws are insufficient to explain the manifestations inseparable from life. He has, therefore, to postulate the existence of a vital force or dynamic energy perpetually operating towards definite ends. This force, he holds, is neither magnetism nor electricity, and is distinct from all other physical forces; we are ignorant of its nature, and can only recognize it by its results. He points out that in taking this view he is doing no more than men of science who postulate the existence of the ether of space, of the nature and origin of which they are in total ignorance.

The persuasive argument of the book, combined with its freshness and lucidity of style, cannot fail to arouse interest. M. Lévy admits that his conclusions are unorthodox, if tested by the views of the majority of modern biologists, and, in our opinion, he sometimes misrepresents—perhaps unconsciously—the action and effects of the theory of evolution as commonly held.

Peabody (James Edward) and Hunt (Arthur Ellsworth), ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY: PLANT, ANIMAL, HUMAN, 5/6 net. Macmillan

We published on March 29th a brief notice of this volume without the section on plants. The present issue contains three separate books, each with its own pagination, a single title-page, and an Index. It is written for the use of schools in the United States by two teachers in the New York High Schools. It is excellently fitted for private tuition in England, though it is not well adapted for our schools, because it employs terms with which English students are unfamiliar, and uses types which are not always attainable in this country. It embraces life from its earliest to its most complex stages in a series of simple demonstrations followed by practical work, and it unfolds in a scientific and satisfactory manner those phenomena of sexual life which it is desirable that every one should know without the mystery and prurieny which often attend their elucidation.

The authors, too, have taken so wide a view of their task that students who have worked through the volume will find that they have gained a sound knowledge of Darwinian principles and economic botany. The arrangement of the sections on animal biology needs some alteration. It is better not to put Crayfishes immediately after Fish, lest the student should think of them as vertebrates.

An attempt has been made to convey too much information in the book on human biology, where bacteriology, physiology, dietetics, and first aid, with a section on 'Great Biologists,' are included in 166 pp. Many of the illustrations are so good that it is to be regretted that others—like Figs. 73 and 104—are almost useless. Some of the figures and diagrams in the book on human biology are hardly in accordance with modern requirements or knowledge.

Saint Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, edited by H. Morley Fletcher and W. McAdam Eccles, Vol. XLVIII., 8/6 net. Smith & Elder

Contains a number of valuable medical and surgical papers, with illustrative charts in many cases, and reports on various hospital matters.

Thomas (Northgate W.), ANTHROPOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE IBO-SPEAKING PEOPLES OF NIGERIA: Part I. LAW AND CUSTOM OF THE IBO OF THE AWKA NEIGHBOURHOOD, S. NIGERIA; Part II. ENGLISH-IBO AND IBO-ENGLISH DICTIONARY; Part III. PROVERBS, NARRATIVES, VOCABULARIES, AND GRAMMAR, 4/6 net each Part. Harrison & Sons

The author has made an exhaustive study of the peoples of whom he treats, and his work is a valuable contribution to the history of the human race. The first volume is profusely illustrated with photographs, and the author gives an interesting account of the laws and customs of the Ibo-speaking peoples.

The second volume contains a dictionary, and the third a collection of proverbs, gathered from original sources.

Wright (G. Frederick), THE ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF MAN, 8/ net. John Murray

In discussing the question of the antiquity of man the author relies principally on the evidence drawn from geology. Whilst other lines of evidence—historical and linguistic, anatomical and ethnological—are by no means neglected, the geological argument is worked out more fully than any other. Glacial geology has been for several years a special study with Dr. Wright, so that he speaks with authority and due deliberation.

After reviewing the evidence which has been supposed to prove the existence of man during the Tertiary period, he dismisses it as inconclusive, and holds, like many others, that in the present state of our knowledge we are not justified in carrying back the human period beyond the Pleistocene age. But in the Pleistocene records he finds ample proof of the existence of Glacial man. On this subject he enters into considerable detail, pointing out that the evidence is much clearer in America than in Europe. Here he takes the opportunity of scolding those who hesitate to accept the evidence of solitary discoveries, such as that of the curious little clay figurine found at Nampa in Idaho; but he may be reminded that it is generally nothing more than wholesome caution that leads to suspension of judgment in such cases. The chance of error in observation is much diminished by the multiplication of similar discoveries.

Whilst Dr. Wright freely admits that man existed during the Ice Age both in the Old World and the New, he seeks to show that this age was much less remote than is generally assumed. Indeed, the most notable feature of the work is his contention for the recency of the Glacial period, and as a consequence the comparative brevity of the human period. Under the anomalous conditions of the Ice Age physical forces were at work, according to the author, at an abnormal rate, and he refuses to measure their activities by a standard taken from natural phenomena of the present day. We are hardly disposed to accept views which, in many cases, border on the old Catastrophic philosophy. No doubt there has been much reckless dealing with figures in relation to certain phenomena, and it is natural that a reaction should be awakened.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 17.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.

Mr. Laurence Weaver exhibited a leaden bust of Queen Elizabeth, which, except for some trivial differences, is a replica of the upper part of the figure of the Queen on her tomb at Westminster Abbey. The tomb was made by Maximilian Colte, and the question is whether the lead bust is the model from which the artist worked for the tomb, or whether it is a copy made at some later date from the marble. On the whole, the author was in favour of the former assumption.

Mr. Philip Newman exhibited a painted board with the arms of Queen Elizabeth, from Green's Norton Church, Towcester; and Dr. Cock an iron skillet of the eighteenth century used for making rushlights.

Mr. Reginald Smith and Mr. Henry Dewey read a paper on 'Stratification at Swanscombe,' being the report of excavations undertaken by the British Museum and the Geological Survey. The site is about midway between Dartford and Gravesend, on the south bank of the Thames, and has yielded abundant palæolithic implements, which come from the deposits above the chalk, the latter reaching a height of about 90 ft. O.D. The gravel occurs in large patches, and includes the well-known Galley Hill deposit in the immediate vicinity. It is practically horizontal in the Lower Thames Valley, and is generally called the 100-ft. terrace.

As the systematic examination of these Pleistocene deposits was important for the chronology of stone implements as well as for the geological history of the district, the authorities of the British Museum and the Geological Survey co-operated last spring, and hope to continue the work of excavation this year. With the willing assistance of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, proprietors of the Milton Street or Barnfield pit, special excavations were made under personal supervision, and various types of implements found undisturbed in their original beds. As the stratification is exceptionally clear, a type sequence can now be established, at least for the lower horizons of the terrace; and the majority of implements may be shown to come from a particular band of gravel. As usual, the fauna was poorly represented, but what was found agrees as closely as the implements with the discoveries of Prof. Comont at Amiens and Abbeville.

Specimens from the various strata, and certain types of implements not yet traced to their original deposits, were shown in illustration of the paper, together with photographic sections and geological diagrams relating to the Lower Thames Valley and the River Somme. The site excavated is an exceptionally favourable one, as the earliest palæolithic period seems to be completely represented. The principal flint-types would be assigned abroad to the Chelles group, and the lowest gravel yields a pre-Chelles industry, the corresponding fauna being apparently represented on a site adjoining the Barnfield pit. Other excavations in the neighbourhood have thrown some light on the later horizons of the terrace-gravel, but redistribution of the material has obscured the succession of the beds and associated implements.

In the discussion which followed the President explained the scheme of collaboration between the Museum and the Survey; and Messrs. Strahan, Lamplugh, Bromhead, Warren, Dale, Kennard, Kendall, Johnson, and Leach spoke on various points raised by the paper.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Annual Meeting.—Dr. W. A. Craigie, President, gave an address on the Society's work for the present year. When the Society was founded seventy years ago, philology was a comparatively new subject. The early papers were consequently of more general interest. But now that the study has become so specialized, it is important that students who are not members of the Society should have access to the papers published by the Society. All the important papers should therefore be considered as separate contributions to philological study, worthy to stand by themselves and to appear under the Society's auspices, with their own title and the name of the writer. The activity of the Society might be carried even further in this direction, since there are many branches extremely difficult of approach to any one not well acquainted with one or more foreign languages. The provision of introductory works on such subjects deserves the attention of the Society, and the kind of work that may be done in this way is well illustrated by those books which will be issued to the members this year. Two

are nearly ready for publication, and another two are in the printer's hands.

The first is one closely connected with the study of English philology. This is an account of the dialect of Lorton in Cumberland, by Mr. B. Briloth, a young Swedish philologist. It is a very full and careful piece of work, and will be a very valuable contribution to the exact study of English dialects, many of which still require more complete investigation. The English Dialect Society did a great service in collecting the vocabularies, but there is still much to be done in investigating the sounds of the dialects. The second work is one which deals with the language most closely related with English, namely, Frisian, which has not received the attention it deserves. It is of special importance for English philology, and in this publication the Society will have the satisfaction of producing for the first time an adequate account of a Frisian dialect in English. It contains a full account of the phonetic system of West Frisian, an outline of its accidence and syntax, a number of modern Frisian pieces in prose and verse, together with a glossary to the whole. The third of the publications also is concerned with a language closely connected with English. Dr. A. J. Barnouw of the Hague and the University of Leiden has provided a work which will serve as an introduction to the study of Middle Dutch. At present no means exist for a student who wishes to take it up. From the twelfth to the fifteenth century the language of the Low Countries had considerable influence upon English, while the literature also presents many features of interest. Dr. Barnouw has prepared an edition of one of the finest Middle Dutch texts, a religious legend entitled 'De Sproke van Beatrijs.' It contains a grammatical introduction, notes, and glossary, and forms an excellent piece of very scholarly work, and will prove of great value. The fourth of the publications takes us to Iceland. The Secretary, Mr. S. Dickson-Brown, has prepared an edition of one of the shorter Icelandic sagas, with an introduction, notes, glossary, and translation. It is almost incredible that this should be the first publication of its kind in this country, and yet such is the fact. Icelandic publications of various kinds have been produced in England, but hitherto no one has supplied the beginner in Icelandic with a good text and the necessary apparatus for understanding it.

All the books thus prepared deal with Germanic philology. Every effort, however, should be made to secure some publications in other departments, especially in Romance. There is every probability of the Society securing an introduction to the study of Anglo-French. If the Society is to carry out its work in an efficient way, it must have funds for the purpose, and the membership must be made as large as possible.

Mr. R. Flower contributed a paper on the Irish MSS. in the British Museum. There are some 300 manuscripts contained in the library, many of which are of great literary and philological interest, but have not yet been edited.

Mr. L. C. Wharton gave a short account of the contributions that have been made towards the philological study of some of the European languages which are not so familiar to students, including Finnish, Roumanian, Bulgarian, &c.

Dr. E. C. Quiggin spoke of the progress that was being made in the publication of Celtic works; and Dr. John Hoops, Professor of English Philology at Heidelberg, pointed out the importance of a scientific study of English place-names, both in the interests of philology and archaeology.

HISTORICAL.—April 17.—Prof. Firth, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. V. B. Redstone on 'Some Mercenaries of Henry of Lancaster, 1327-30.' The paper illustrated the lawless condition of the country during the ascendancy of Mortimer and the Queen, and gave interesting details of Londoners, serving, in fact, as *condottieri*, ready for any service for their employers, as kidnapping the Abbot of Bury, or for plunder on their own account.—Mr. Morris and Mr. Hall took part in a short discussion.

The election of Messrs. A. H. Blake, R. C. Fowler, and J. H. Hyde as Fellows of the Society was declared.

FOLK-LORE.—April 16.—Mr. R. R. Marett, President, in the chair.

Dr. Landtman read a paper on 'The Poetry of the Kivai Papuans,' who live at the mouth of the Fly River in British New Guinea. These Papuans have a rich treasure of legends and myths, showing the wonderful imagination with which they are gifted. Dr. Landtman had collected more than 800 tales, variants included, relating to traditions of the early history of the people, legendary men and their doings, mythical

beings, love and courtship, family life and various social practices, hunting and travelling, tales of children, animal and nature tales, and dreams. Their folk-lore also contains a great store of what cannot but be called *poetry*, due allowance being made for the low stage of culture of a people ignorant of writing. Dr. Landtman gave many examples of this poetry, which comprises various kinds of songs, some occurring in certain legends, but nearly all belonging to ceremonies or dances. These ceremonies often require long preparation, and last for several weeks, being performed only at times (usually at night) when the people are not at work. The songs are sung in unison, and consist only of a few words which are repeated over and over again. In many cases they are meaningless to the singers, whose natural cleverness in mimicry enables them to take over dances and songs from other tribes. Dr. Landtman gave specimens of mimetic and semi-mimetic songs; serial songs, sung in connexion with certain indoor dances and ceremonies; songs occurring in folk-tales; and death-songs, or the wailing, with a total lack of unison, which takes place when a death occurs.

Mr. R. Lovett exhibited some amulets and charms from the Eastern counties of England: a holed stone, attached to a key, which hung for years by a stable door at Brandon; a rabbit's foot, for good luck; natural holed stones from Holy Island and Thetford, a common guard against witches; copper rings and bangles from Scarborough, a protection against rheumatism; a salt bottle from Essex, a sailor's luck charm; a witch cake from Flamborough Head, shaped like a Catherine wheel, and obviously a sun cake; rowan twigs from Yorkshire, another common charm against witches; amber hearts from Lowestoft, a sailor's charm against rheumatism (similar charms can be bought in Paris); a fossil "shark's tooth" for good luck (this was also an old Roman charm); the skin of an eel, for cramp, from Brandon; hag-stone, against witches, from Whitby; feet of a mole, for toothache, from Norfolk; foot bone of a pig and astragalus bone of a sheep, for rheumatism, from Brandon; potato, for rheumatism, from Yorkshire; the hyoid bone of a sheep, against drowning, from Whitby; and fairy loaves from Norfolk and Essex. In his description of the exhibits Mr. Lovett gave much additional information.

ENGLISH GOETHE.—April 15.—Sir James Yoxall in the chair.—A tribute was paid by Dr. L. T. Thorne, Chairman of Council, to the late Prof. Dowden, for many years President of the Society, in whose work he took an active interest till his death.

Mrs. Mariquita Moberly related her reminiscences of 'The Goethe House and Weimar in the Seventies.' Her family lived some years at Weimar, in close touch with Goethe's daughter-in-law and her sons, and for some time inhabited a suite of rooms in Goethe's house itself, now the Goethe National Museum, which at that time was kept exactly in the same condition as on the great poet's death forty years previously. Mrs. Moberly gave, in addition to valuable reminiscences of Goethe's descendants, interesting recollections of other Weimar notabilities of that day.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'An Investigation into the Effects of Family and Personal History upon the Rates of Mortality experienced in Various Classes of Life Assurance Risks.' With Special Reference to Tuberculosis, Messrs. E. A. Risher and C. W. Kouching.
- Surveyors' Institution, 7.—Junior Annual Meeting.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Law in relation to Engineering,' Mr. T. P. Thomson. (Students' Meeting.)
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Antisepsis and Disinfectants,' Lecture II, Dr. D. Sommerville. (Cantor Lecture.)
- Geographical, 8.30.
- TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Physiological Inquiries: I. Motion and Locomotion,' Prof. W. Stirling.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting.
- WED. Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'Some Alabaster Panels at Lydiat, Lancs., depicting the Martyrdom of St. Catherine,' and 'Some Medieval Painted Glass,' Dr. P. Nelson; 'Some Faint made by Nicholas Stone,' and 'Additional Notes on Faints with the Seven Sacraments,' Dr. A. C. Fryer.
- University College, 5.30.—'Recent Legislation respecting Combinations of Capital and Labour,' Lecture I, Prof. Sir John Macdonell.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'The Science Museum,' Mr. F. G. Ogilvie.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Progress of Hittite Studies: III. Culls of Northern Syria,' Prof. J. Garstang.
- Royal, 4.30.—'The Capacity for Heat of Metals at Different Temperatures,' Prof. E. H. Griffiths and Mr. E. Griffiths; 'The Transition from the Elastic to the Plastic State in Mild Steel,' Messrs. A. Robertson and G. Cook; 'Studies of the Processes operative in Solutions: XXVIII. The Influence of Acids on the Rotatory Power of Cane Sugar, of Glucose, and of Fructose,' Mr. F. P. Worley; and other Papers.
- Royal Institution, 3.—Annual Meeting.
- Child Study, 7.30.—Discussion on 'The Parent and the Adolescent.'
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Use of the Electrostatic System for the Measurement of Power,' Messrs. G. C. Paterson, E. H. Rayner, and A. Kinnes.
- Chemical, 8.30.—'Di-naphthaloxin and Iso-di-naphthaloxin,' Messrs. T. J. Nolan and S. Smiles; 'Bismuth-nitrides,' Mr. W. C. Ball; and other Papers.
- FRI. Royal Institution, 8.—'Blood Parasites,' Mr. H. G. Plimmer.
- SAT. London and Middlesex Archaeological, 3.—'Visit to the Recent Excavations at Barking Abbey.'
- Royal Institution, 3.—Chaucer; Prof. Sir Walter Raleigh.
- Irish Literary, 8.—Original Night.

FINE ARTS

Building Construction. Vol. II. By John H. Markham, Edwin Gunn, Alan G. James, Herbert A. Satchell, F. M. Simpson, and J. D. Crace. "The Architects' Library." (Longmans & Co.)

THE first of these volumes was noticed in *The Athenæum* of February 11th, 1911. Each section is the work of an expert, and is a valuable summary of facts. Some of the authors go further than others, not only in grasp of their subject, but also in presenting it to the student as contributory to architecture.

Mr. Edwin Gunn is responsible for the chapter on Roofs. He knows that the two ideals before the architect, soundness and beauty, are not conflicting—the one is the complement of the other; thus the hand-made tiles or the rough thick slates are the durable roof-coverings; the broad unbroken lines of roof with level eaves are the lines of beauty—the two qualities uniting where the art of building is understood. Mr. Gunn summarizes these qualities as "texture and continuity of surface"; the latter he describes as "one roof-plane passing softly into another without hard lines of demarcation." The processes for obtaining these qualities are clearly described and illustrated.

The chapter on Plumbing by Mr. A. G. James is a thoroughly practical treatise on trade methods, concise and well-written. That the plumber's art formerly contributed beautiful accessories to the building, and is beginning once more to do so, is overlooked.

Mr. H. A. Satchell's view of Timber is probably the best short account yet written. Prof. Simpson deals with Joinery, but, though he is possessed by the traditions of architecture and a gift for investigation, his account of this branch of the art is singularly uninspired. He offers the student advice and many examples of old and modern practice, both good as far as they go, yet nowhere suggests that the subject is of living interest. Mr. Markham writes at some length upon Reinforced-Concrete—a new material better understood on the Continent than in this country, and one that is still regarded by English architects and engineers with a suspicion founded on ignorance. Its use is more nearly a matter of handicraft united to brains than is generally recognized, and is of increasing importance.

Mr. Crace contributes an all too short account of Decoration.

The work is carefully edited, and is a valuable addition to the literature of the subject. Prof. Pite's brilliant treatise on Brickwork, and Mr. Baggallay's account of Masonry, in the first volume, and Mr. Gunn's treatment of Roofs in the second, are not likely to be supplanted. It is a matter of regret that all the sections have not reached the same high level. The history and art of the wood-worker still remain to be treated.

THE WORK OF M. HENRI MARTIN AT THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

AN EXTRACT from an article by M. Léonce Bénédict, which introduces the Catalogue to this exhibition, deprecates any judgment of M. Martin's work which fails to take account of his large mural paintings, claiming that such an estimate would be as misleading in his case as it would be with Puvis de Chavannes. M. Bénédict also claims M. Martin as the true heir of Puvis—in some sort designated as such by the older artist, and vaunts the two as having continued "la grande et vraie tradition du geste droit, juste et naturel—de l'attitude simple et aisée, sans hanchements, sans pose ni manières." The latter phrases might be shrewdly applied to certain painters of the more swaggering school of modern decoration.

All this, doubtless, should breed respect in the critic. Who are we that we should throw doubt on the relationship which the great decorator himself, it appears, acknowledged? Modern British painting, moreover, owes something to the directorate of the Goupil Gallery for a persistent championship of its claim to attention. It is precisely the formidable pretensions of this exhibition, however, which forbid our treating it in a way which might imply acceptance at its face value. We are loth to refer to the commercial side of the matter; but, after all, an exhibition of over a hundred modern paintings and sketches, many of which are of a slight and facile character, cannot nowadays be offered at prices which average just on a hundred pounds each without purporting to be something rather out of the ordinary.

M. Bénédict's comparisons provoke expectation of an art of high seriousness. We could hardly have a show of a hundred works by Puvis de Chavannes without some suggestion of aristocratic distinction, of monumental gravity. M. Martin displays himself as an easy popularizer of the Impressionistic method. Sometimes, as in the adroit but merely pretty and superficial *Le Bassin, été* (72), he is a little firmer than M. L. Sidaner, but on the whole he appears to us a very similar painter. We may admit in both a certain knowledge of the more obvious laws of colour-composition, but this gift alone is not of great importance, and certainly not rare among English painters of to-day. When we think of the chastening severity dealt out—not always unjustly—to certain of our own younger men who exploit this side of painting with far more vigour and intelligence than either M. Le Sidaner or M. Henri Martin, we regard acquiescence in the pretensions of the present collection of paintings as an extreme instance of subordination to the prestige of a Paris reputation. Such a timidity tends to establish London as one of the largest and most stupid of provincial art centres. There is one drawing, *Portrait de la Marquise de C. M.* (53), which certainly has distinction, recalling the work of M. Aman Jean in his best period; but the collection as a whole is the work of a soft and nerveless draughtsman incapable of any vigorous analysis of form into its constituent planes. The use of vaguely rounded forms becomes only the more intolerable when violent differences of colour divide them into obvious categories which have never been designed to signify anything definite.

Visitors to the show may well wonder how such a painter could be classed as the heir of Puvis de Chavannes. Even in relation to the Impressionists he strikes us rather as a kind of "Official Receiver"—not bent on developing the estate to be handed on

to the next generation, but busy realizing, in terms of immediate popularity ("La gloire en gros sous"), that renown which in an original artist often consists largely in remote draughts on the gratitude of posterity. Both from Puvis and from the Impressionists M. Martin inherits rather the glory than the talent.

PICTURES.

MESSES, CHRISTIE sold on Friday, the 18th inst., the following pictures: F. R. Lee and T. S. Cooper, English Meadows, 220l. 10s. Sam Bough, Edinburgh Castle, from the window of the Balmoral Hotel, 210l. Sir W. Q. Orchardson, Four Generations, Windsor Castle, 1899, a replica of the picture exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1900, 420l. P. Graham, A Norfolk River, 399l. B. W. Leader, A Summer's Day, 525l.; An Old English Homestead, 357l.

An Old Chalkpit near Eastbourne, a drawing by H. G. Hine, fetched 189l.

SIR LIONEL PHILLIPS'S ENGRAVINGS.

SOME high prices were realized at Christie's on Monday last during the sale of the collection of engravings formed by Sir Lionel Phillips, the majority being printed in colours.

Early English School.—Duty, and Affection, after Miss Conyers, by P. W. Tomkins (a pair), 110l. 5s. A Flower painted by Verelst, and the companion print, after and by the same, 105l. Louisa, by and after W. Ward, 178l. 10s. A Maid, A Wife, A Widow, and What You Will! by and after J. R. Smith (set of four), 388l. 10s. Attention, and Inattention, after J. R. Smith, by R. Meadows (a pair), 157l. 10s. Rustic Felicity, by and after J. Ward, 262l. 10s. Selling Rabbits, and The Citizen's Retreat, after J. Ward, by W. Ward (a pair), 199l. 10s.

After Morland.—The Sportsman's Return, by W. Ward, 120l. 15s. Sunset, a View in Leicestershire, by J. Ward, 315l. A Party Angling, and The Anglers' Repast, by Ward and Keating (a pair), 220l. 10s. A Visit to the Boarding School, and A Visit to the Child at Nurse, by W. Ward (a pair), 420l. The Story of Letitia, by J. R. Smith (set of six), 861l. Rustic Employment, and Rural Amusement, by the same (a pair), 220l. 10s. Contemplation, by W. Ward, 162l. 15s. Blind Man's Buff, by the same, 168l. Juvenile Navigators, by the same, 108l. Children playing at Soldiers, by G. Keating, 231l. Children Birds-nesting, by W. Ward, 152l. 5s. Gathering Nuts, by the same, 131l. 5s.

Portraits.—The Spinster (Lady Hamilton), after Romney, by T. Cheesman, 136l. 10s. A Bacchante (Lady Hamilton), after Romney, by C. Knight, 315l. Sylvia, after Peters, by James Walker, 136l. 10s. Miss Elizabeth Laura Russell, after Owen, by H. Meyer, 141l. 15s. Lady Louisa Manners, after Hoppner, by C. Turner, 336l. Countess Cholmondeley and her Son, after Hoppner, by the same, 162l. 15s. Children Bathing (The Hoppner Children), and Juvenile Retirement (The Douglas Children), after Hoppner, by J. Ward (a pair), 1,890l. Miss Frances Woodley, after Romney, by James Walker, first state, 315l. The Children of Earl Gower, after the same, by J. R. Smith, 131l. 5s. Mrs. Jordan as Hippolyta, after the same, by J. Jones, first state, 147l. Mrs. Siddons, after J. Downman, by P. W. Tomkins, 115l. 10s.

After Reynolds.—Countess Spencer, stipple by F. Bartolozzi, 283l. 10s. Hon. Miss Bingham, stipple by the same, 514l. 10s. Master Leicester Stanhope ('Sprightliness'), stipple by the same, 157l. 10s. Jane, Countess of Harrington, and Children, stipple by the same, 315l. Lady Smyth and Children, stipple by the same, 294l. Lady Hamilton as 'A Bacchante,' by J. R. Smith, and Lady Catherine Pelham-Clinton, by J. R. Smith, second state, 262l. 10s. Viscountess Crosbie, whole-length, by W. Dickinson, second state, 105l. Duchess of Rutland, whole-length, by V. Green, first state, 336l.

Eighteenth-Century French School.—L'Innocence en Danger, after Lavreince, by Caquet, proof before all letters, 115l. 10s. L'Indiscrétion, after Lavreince, by F. Janinet, 262l. 10s. L'Aveu Difficile, after Lavreince, by the same, 147l. La Comparaison, after Lavreince, by the same, 136l. 10s. Les Deux Baisers, by and after De Bucourt, 630l. L'Escalade, ou Les Adieux du Matin, by De Bucourt, 283l. 10s. La Promenade Publique, by and after the same, 273l. Princess Wilhelmine de Prusse, after Hentzi, by Descourts, 110l. 5s. The same, at a later age, proof, 183l. 15s.

The total of the sale was 16,223l. 1s.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

ON Monday, the 14th inst., and three following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the collection of naval and military medals and decorations formed by Mr. Robert Day of Myrtle Hill House, Cork, the chief lots being the following:—

Regimental Medals.—8th Hussars, presented to Troop Sergeant-Major John Landers, 32d. 79th Regiment, long service, good conduct, and regimental medals presented to Sergeant John Thompson, 30d. 87th Regiment, presented to Ensign P. B. Husband, July 5, 1807, 33d. 95th Regiment, bronze cross for Copenhagen and Monte Video, presented to Hugh Pasley, 69d. Cape Mounted Rifles, 1851, 36d. Officer's gold badge, presented to Lord Gort for defeating the French at Colony, 1797, 71d.

Militia, Volunteers, &c.—Adare Regiment, gold medal presented to Sir V. Quin, 1780, 29d. Cork Boyne medal, 29d. Castlecomer and Hunters Infantry Volunteers, presented to Col. Lord Wandersford, 24d. Dublin Independent Volunteers, presented by Col. H. Gratton to Mr. P. Bourke, 1781, 25d. Derry Volunteers, Artillery Company, presented to Mr. R. Dempsey, 1782, 20d. Edenderry Union Volunteers, awarded to Mr. John Riley, 1789, 29d. Enniscomorthy Volunteers, obtained by John Flanagan, 1782, 28d. Newcastle and Donore Union Volunteers, presented to Major J. Verschoyle, Sept. 9, 1781, 25d.

Irish Presentation Snuff-boxes.—Gold oval box containing the freedom of Cork, presented to Lord Rodney, Sept. 16, 1782, 110d. Silver circular box for holding the freedom of Athlone, c. 1730—1770, 36d.; another, presented to Nicholas Bonfoy when he was admitted to the freedom of Limerick, 1755, 31d.; another, presented to Lewellin Nash of Farrhy when he was admitted to the freedom of Cork in 1763, 36d. Silver-gilt box presented with the freedom of Dublin to Roger Palmer, 1768, 36d.

The total of the sale was 3,913l. 1s. 6d.

Fine Art Gossip.

AN exhibition of the photographic works of Mr. Cavendish Morton is now open at the Camera Club, 17, John Street, W.C. Mr. Morton's prints in monochrome and colour show the progress of modern photography. He has also on view a number of theatrical studies.

MESSRS. HARRAP include in their announcements two sets of eight plates in colours by Miss Nancy Smith, dealing with 'Hiawatha' and 'The Stone Age,' and two sets by Miss Gertrude D. Hammond, each containing four Shakespearean subjects. These sets are meant for the schoolroom and the nursery—institutions which have profited of late years by the addition of pictures in colour which are at once educational and attractive.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have in the press a volume of "The Westminster Library," 'Christian Archaeology,' by Monsignor A. S. Barnes, with illustrations.

ON Wednesday last at the Mansion House a meeting of the Cowper Society was held, with the object of raising by public subscription 2,000l. for the repair and maintenance of Cowper's house at Olney, which was presented to the nation in 1900.

ON Wednesday also (St. George's Day) the following were elected officers and Council of the Society of Antiquaries for the ensuing year: President, Sir C. Hercules Read; Treasurer, W. Minet; Director, Sir E. W. Brabrook; Secretary, C. R. Peers; Members of Council, Sir C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, S. P. Cockerell, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, O. M. Dalton, M. S. Giuseppe, W. Gowland, D. G. Hogarth, Sir T. G. Jackson, Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, Philip Norman, Col. J. W. R. Parker, Harold Sands, H. Clifford Smith, W. M. Tapp, H. B. Wheatley, Horace Wilmer, and J. G. Wood.

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Story of Bayreuth, AS TOLD IN THE BAYREUTH LETTERS OF RICHARD WAGNER, translated and edited by Caroline V. Kerr, 6/ net. Nisbet

The letters in this volume show the great difficulties against which Wagner had to contend before the Bayreuth Festivals were firmly established. His works now enjoy universal popularity, and it is only by reading his letters that one can realize the strength of will and the patience he displayed. As the copyright of 'Parsifal' is about to expire, the opera is likely to be given all over the world. In a letter to King Ludwig of Bavaria Wagner wrote:—

"Never is the 'Parsifal' to be presented in any other theatre [than Bayreuth], nor offered to any audience as a mere diversion."

Some may regret that his wishes 'cannot be carried out, but they are contrary to law. Even an extension of the copyright would create difficulties, for it might be quoted in favour of other works as a precedent.

Wagner (Richard), OPERA AND DRAMA, translated by Edwin Evans, Sen., 2 vols. Reeves

This new translation of Wagner's 'Opera and Drama' has the advantage of subject-headings; the absence of these from the original created, as Mr. Evans remarks, "enormous difficulties of reference." Of the work itself, published sixty-one years ago, there is no need to speak. Some sentences are difficult to understand, and the translator quotes from a letter written by Wagner to Uhlig to show that, when writing it, he was not "clear to himself"; so that many sentences seem "like a struggle for enlightenment." The rendering is for the most part excellent, and Mr. Evans has wisely attempted "a fluent English version," rather than "a microscopic fidelity to the original phrase-constructions." On p. 60 the word "elevate" seems an unsuitable rendering of "verdichtet," since the sentence thus makes a hero of higher rank than a god. Again, concerning Shakespeare's tragedies, we read of action "on the part of subordinate characters." We can find nothing in the original to justify the word "subordinate"; moreover, as the English text soon after refers to the "apparent subordination" of those characters, it sounds strange. The second time the word is properly used, the German being "scheinbare Unterordnung." We wonder why the word "verruffene" is not translated. It means "discredited," and it occurs before "miracle" in the context "from the miracle in religious dogma." Mr. Evans may not believe that such miracles are discredited, but his business is to give the opinion of Wagner.

Wyndham (H. Saxe), WHO'S WHO IN MUSIC, 6/ net. Pitman

This volume, the latest example of the current zeal for biographies of the living, is not too happy in its arrangement. The commercial and purely artistic sides of music intermingled indiscriminately; thus piano manufacturers and music publishers will be found cheek by jowl with famous singers and composers. A sense of proportion, too, is lacking; the biographies of many persons who are comparatively insignificant in the world of music often run to twice the length

of those whose names count for something. Far too much space is devoted to "stars" of musical comedy; the book, in fact, needs drastic revision before it can be considered a trustworthy guide to contemporary musicians.

Musical Gossip.

THE season at Covent Garden opened on Monday evening with 'Tannhäuser.' It was a good all-round performance. Neither Fräulein Perard-Petzel nor Fräulein Gertrud Kappel is a stranger to Covent Garden. The former is an excellent artist, though her voice for some passages in the Venus music is not sufficiently dramatic. The latter, the Elizabeth, has a clear voice, and sings with expression. Herr Heinrich Hensel's impersonation of Tannhäuser was impressive, and would have been still better had his voice been in good order. Herr Rottenberg conducted with marked ability.

ON the following evening began the first cycle of 'The Ring.' The lighting of the stage not only enabled the audience to see what it was intended they should, but in fact too much at one moment, when the wires by which the Rhinemaidens were suspended became visible. This new, clever apparatus, however, enables them to swim in a far more natural way.

The performance was exceptionally fine. Herr van Rooy was the Wotan. Herr Hensel, an excellent Loge, sang far better than on the previous evening. Herr Hans Bechstein is still the best Mime on the stage. The smaller parts of Fricka and Freia were ably filled by Madame Kirkby Lunn and Fräulein Greta Jonsson. But the great event of the evening was the splendid orchestral playing under Herr Arthur Nikisch. The tone, even in the softest passages—the voices of the singers, by the way, were never covered—was rich, while at certain moments, when fitting opportunity occurred, Herr Nikisch showed to the full his own power and that of the orchestra.

IN the matter of pianissimos the first act of 'Die Walküre' on Wednesday evening gave Herr Nikisch a splendid opportunity of showing how he could reduce the tone without its becoming cold, and therefore expressionless. The playing throughout the evening was very fine. We name the conductor of the orchestra first, although Madame Saltzman-Stevens as Sieglinde sang with tenderness and beauty of tone, while Herr Cornelius as Siegmund was at his best. Fräulein Gertrud Kappel, in appearance and fullness of voice, may not be an ideal Brünnhilde, but she has a sympathetic style and is a capable artist.

IT may here be mentioned that Herr Paul Drach of Stuttgart will conduct 'Götterdämmerung' on Monday, as Herr Nikisch is obliged to be in Germany on that date.

THE new opera, 'Oberst Chabert,' produced at Covent Garden last Thursday, is founded on Balzac's story 'Colonel Chabert.' Both words and music are by W. von Woltershausen, and the work is said to be his first for the stage. In the libretto the story differs, and has been made more dramatic. The translation by Mr. Aveling is excellent. We hope to speak of the music next week.

ON Wednesday an experiment, brilliantly justified by results, attracted an audience which, for the second time this season, filled every seat in the spacious Dome at

Brighton. The idea of a representation of English ballet, performed by the pupils of Miss Gladys Little—herself a young local teacher of dancing—in conjunction with Mr. Lyell-Taylor's Municipal Orchestra, proved a happy inspiration. In 'The Ballet of Youth,' danced to music from Tchaikowsky's 'Sleeping Beauty' Ballet, a series of National Dances, and an exquisite 'Pas de Trois,' the delicacy and infectious gaiety of the girl dancers seemed to pass direct to the auditorium. As good material for the expression of beauty in motion is probably available in every town and village in England, it will not be surprising if Miss Little finds many imitators; the difficulty will be with the rendering of the music.

MR. BARTON M'GUCKIN, who passed away on the 17th inst. at Stoke Poges, was born at Dublin in 1852, and became principal tenor at Dublin Cathedral. He was for many years a successful member of the Carl Rosa Company, and made his début at Birmingham in 1880. At Drury Lane he appeared in new English operas, creating the rôles of Phœbus in 'Esmeralda,' Orso in 'Colomba,' Waldeemar in 'Nordeshda,' and Oscar in 'Nordisa.' He sang frequently at concerts and at provincial festivals. In 1905 he was appointed musical director of the Dublin Amateur Operatic and Choral Society.

THE foundation of Herr Max Klinger's Wagner memorial will be laid at Leipzig on May 22nd (Wagner's birthday). This will be followed by a performance of the Choral Symphony in the Gewandhaus under the direction of Herr Arthur Nikisch; and in the evening 'Die Meistersinger' will be given in the Neues Theater under Herr Otto Lohse. Further, there will be performances of all Wagner's stage works from 'Rienzi' to 'Götterdämmerung' between May 14th and June 1st. Special honour is, of course, paid to Wagner in his native city.

THE MAYFAIR SCHOOL OF MUSIC, which was inaugurated last year, is giving its first concert on the afternoon of May 8th at Grosvenor House. Among the performers will be Madame Albani, Miss Edith Clegg, Mr. Cyril Scott, and Mr. Louis Peeskai. Mrs. F. R. Benson and Mr. Bassett Roe will give dramatic recitals. Tickets may be purchased from the Secretary at 461, Oxford Street, W. The proceeds of these will be given to the funds of the Maternity, Charity, and District Nurses Home, Plaistow.

ON Monday Messrs. Elkin will issue (in conjunction with Messrs. Constable) 'Critical and Historical Essays,' by Edward MacDowell. The volume contains twenty-one lectures delivered at Columbia University, New York, by MacDowell as Professor of Music there.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Srs.	Concert, 2.30, Royal Albert Hall.
Srs.	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
Mos. Br.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Mos.	Percy French and Sterndale Bennett's Matinée, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
	Imperial Choir, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
	Myrtle Mearns's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
Tues.	Felix Salmond's Cello Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
	Ernest Schelling's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
	Muriel Doane and Fry Parkin's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
	Muriel Dorrell's Violin Recital, 8.15, Leighton House.
	Percy Grainger's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
	Handel Society Choir, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
	Société des Concerts Français, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
Wed.	Kolini Baloksy and Howard Jones's Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	Percy French and Sterndale Bennett's Matinée, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
	May Fussell's Cello Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
	Donald F. Torrey's Chelsea Concert, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
	Julius Wertheim's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Thurs.	Percy French and Sterndale Bennett's Matinée, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
	Adelina de Lara's Evening Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
	Wilhelm Schach's Orchestra, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
	Helen Henschel's Recital of Songs, 8.45, Steinway Hall.
Fri.	Lacy Folgreen's Sonata Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	Elena Gerhardt's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Bulletin of the University of Kansas: HUMANISTIC STUDIES, Vol. I. No. 1: STUDIES IN THE WORK OF COLLEY CIBBER, by De Witt C. Croissant.

Lawrence, the University. These studies are extracts from a longer paper on the life and work of Cibber. The author aims at correcting certain misconceptions concerning that dramatist's personal character, and at forming an accurate estimate of his importance in the development of English literature and the literary merit of his plays. The first part of the volume is devoted to notes on Cibber's plays, and the second to a consideration of Cibber in his relation to the development of Sentimental Comedy. A Bibliography is also included. The author displays a sound judgment which should commend his work to the notice of those who are interested in the history of the English stage.

Fox (S. M.), THIS GENERATION, 2/6 net.

Fisher Unwin. The author has taken for his subject a problem which is almost hourly troubling the minds of earnest men and women—how far they can still conform to modern life as lived in Society and retain a self-respect rudely shaken by the discovery of the want from which many of their fellows are suffering. Unfortunately, the treatment is too crude to make more than a limited appeal, and, although cast in the form of a play, has no dramatic interest.

Gregory (Lady), NEW COMEDIES, 5/ net.

Putnam. It cannot be said that any of these five short plays present Lady Gregory's work at its best. Two of them, 'The Bogie Men' and 'Coats,' duologues each containing a quarrel and a final reconciliation, are feeble in comparison with 'The Workhouse Ward.' 'The Full Moon,' Lady Gregory tells us, was written to release Hyacinth Halvey from that state of virtue into which he was called in her play bearing his name, but his withdrawal takes place through the not particularly edifying medium of a barnful of persons wondering how near they are to insanity. In 'Damer's Gold'—the only one of the present series which runs to two scenes—we have a miser, more miserly at the outset than Harpagon, converted by a gambling loss into an open-handed enthusiast whose one desire is to see life. It is only in 'McDonough's Wife' that the presence of the Celtic spirit—apart from the Kiltartan dialect—is manifest. This little tragedy—a transcript from life, the author explains—shows McDonough the piper returning, a poor man, from a fair to find his wife dead and awaiting burial by the parish. There is a passionate outburst of grief; then his pipings assemble the villagers, and his wife is borne away to the triumphant music of his strains. This little play, especially towards the end, holds much that is poignant and beautiful.

The volume is mainly important because it affords additional evidence of the wide range of Lady Gregory's talents.

Molière, L'AVARE; LE MISANTHROPE, translated by Curtis Hidden Page, 3/6 net each.

Putnam. 'L'Avare' is translated with scrupulous accuracy, marred only by a single slip: "I promise to obey you punctually on that point." In rendering the rhymed couplets

of 'Le Misanthrope' into blank verse Prof. Page has allowed himself a slight degree of licence, but, as before, the sense and spirit of the original are admirably maintained.

Patouillet (F.), LE THÉÂTRE DE MŒURS RUSSES DES ORIGINES À OSTROVSKI (1672-1850), 3fr. 50. Paris, Champion.

This is the first volume of a series of French studies in the history of Russian literature, to be known as the "Bibliothèque de l'Institut français de St. Pétersbourg." It chronicles in some detail the evolution of the drama in Russia from its tardy beginnings in the latter years of the seventeenth century down to 1849, the date at which Ostrovski, in his first play, produced the first faithful reflection of contemporary life. The remarkably late development of any theatre in Russia is a fact that calls for some explanation: Dr. Patouillet finds it rather in the strong ascetic influence of the Orthodox Church, which fought for centuries against all forms of public amusement, than in the remoteness of the country or its long isolation from other centres of culture. Here, as elsewhere, for many centuries the taste for drama among the people was nourished on the elaborate church ritual which was part of their daily life. Step by step the author traces the slow rise of a national drama out of crude beginnings: we pass from imitations of foreign writers under Peter the Great to the creation of an officially supported Russian theatre in 1756, and so, through such writers as Gogol, to the basis of the modern "théâtre de mœurs."

Dr. Patouillet's book has style, scholarship, and thoroughness, and it adds to literary history a chapter which should appeal to all students of European drama.

Shakespeare, CYMBELINE, edited by Will D. Howe; and THE THIRD PART OF HENRY THE SIXTH, edited by Robert Adger Law, Tudor Edition, 1/ each net. Macmillan.

Both these little books present a fair summary of the problems concerned, but cannot be said to show much evidence of independent thought.

Simpson (Harold) and Braun (Mrs. Charles), A CENTURY OF FAMOUS ACTRESSES, 1750-1850, 10/6 net. Mills & Boon.

Brightly written as is this volume of stage chronicles, it is not a "book" in the sense in which Henley would have used the word; that is to say, its parts are not organically connected, it lacks anything like a scheme, and it has not even the unity that might be given by a leading idea. One chapter sketches the coming of the actress on our (Restoration) stage, and traces the rivalry of the two patent houses, Drury Lane and Covent Garden, down to the quaint climax of 1750, when both managements put up 'Romeo and Juliet' on the same night; and another draws attention to the change of taste which occurred under the influence of the Romantic Movement; but, apart from these, the collaborators merely offer an unbroken series of "lives" of women-players. Thus their work is rather like a dictionary of stage biography, and, though their accounts of various beautiful or accomplished actresses are lively and, to judge by test cases, accurate, they must be tasted sparingly to be enjoyed. The style, it may be remarked, is not quite impeccable. We read of Peg Woffington "sending forth" from the grave "the shade of her blarney to lay caressing fingers upon" her biographers. But this is an extreme instance, and in general Mr. Simpson and his colleague contrive to be vivacious without being too "flowery" in their miniature biographies. Their opening

chapter enables them to start with some semblance of a plan, for the opposition revivals of 1750 allow of Mrs. Cibber and Miss Bellamy being grouped as "rival Juliets," and the quarrels of the green-rooms make some sort of a link between the stories of Peg Woffington, Kitty Clive, Mrs. Pritchard, and others. There is, too, the thread of connexion supplied by the fact that the actresses of the whole century dealt with had to rely on a limited and largely identical repertory of parts. The collaborators, by the way, take these parts rather too much for granted, though they are to be thanked for supplying in an Appendix a list of 'Characters represented by the Stars of the Period.' Only a few, however, of the players mentioned here were recognized leaders of their profession, and some chapters have too much of the aspect of a catalogue of names.

Needless to add, the biographers do best when their subjects are famous enough to provide plenty of material. Yet sometimes they do not make full use of that material, when it opens out picturesque vistas. Thus they refrain from detail concerning Lawrence's romantic courtship of the two daughters of Mrs. Siddons, and they make no allusion to the highly interesting fact that Charles Lamb proposed marriage to Miss Kelly. Their record closes with the retirement of Mrs. Charles Kean, who shares a chapter in odd companionship with Helen Faucit.

Sutro (Alfred), THE PERPLEXED HUSBAND, a Comedy in Four Acts. French

There is, unfortunately, a likelihood that this play—dealing as it does with the exaggerations of the Woman's Suffrage movement—may to-day have a wider realization off the stage than it had when it was produced more than a year ago. The blame for such exaggerations must lie at the doors of those who have thwarted legitimate aspirations. A long notice of its first performance will be found in our issue of September 16th, 1911.

Dramatic Gossip.

A SPARKLING three-act comedy 'The Cap and Bells,' by Mr. Robert Vansittart, was produced at the Little Theatre towards the end of last week. Much of the action takes place concurrently with a national railway strike. This, however, is only of importance as furnishing a peg on which the author hangs his ideas concerning labour and capital—views which, we regret to say, are chiefly remarkable for their superficiality.

The credit for the success of the piece is largely attributable to the easy nonchalance with which smart truisms are uttered. The worst feature consists in some obvious attempts to introduce Shavian paradox into the character of the hero, which, missing fire, merely leaves the said gentleman overloaded with inconsistencies. This fact Mr. Godfrey Tearle rather emphasizes by the woodenness with which he personifies a Labour man of iron determination, who mistakes his love of helping himself to position and renown for a love of helping humanity. Miss Maude Millett, as the American wife of an English aristocrat, is the only member of the cast who appears completely comfortable in her part, and she has as good cause to thank the author as the audience have to thank her. Mr. Fred Kerr as her husband would have delighted us as keenly had we been permitted to regard him as recently titled, but the insistence on his ancient lineage made him little

more than a travesty. Again, Miss Ethel Warwick might have been a convincing offshoot from the parent stems had she not been made to spend so much of her time in flinging herself at the head of the young Labour agitator; and Mr. Eric Maturin as her fiancé—a young and idle duke—was odiously snobbish.

The fact that the play is undoubtedly one to be enjoyed makes its deficiencies the more regrettable to those who look for something more in drama than points against contemporary foibles and fads.

A REVIVAL of Mr. Galsworthy's 'Strife' is announced at the Comedy Theatre next Saturday. Mr. McKinnel and Mr. J. Fisher White will be included in the cast. The play has, we are told, been a success at the Volks Bühne of Vienna, under the title of 'Kampf.'

ON Monday, May 5th, Mr. Forbes-Robertson will make his first London appearance as Shylock in 'The Merchant of Venice.' Gertrude Elliott will be Portia, and Mr. Basil Gill, Bassanio.

MR. NORMAN TREVOR is to produce at the Savoy Theatre on or about May 14th 'The Seven Sisters,' by the Hungarian author Ferencz Herczegh. The announcement that the play is "not of a strong nature, but something entirely the opposite," is not lucid.

CAMBRIDGE drama this term will include the performance by the A.D.C. of 'The Importance of Being Earnest,' and by the Literary Drama Association of Mr. Yeats's 'Shadowy Waters' and M. Maeterlinck's 'Sister Beatrice.' Miss Penelope Wheeler, of Mr. Granville Barker's company, will, says *The Cambridge Review*, take the title-part in 'Sister Beatrice,' and be responsible for both pieces, but with this exception local talent will be employed.

THE drama again figured this week in the House of Commons, for Mr. Mackinder brought forward a motion for the establishment in London of "a National Theatre, to be vested in trustees and assisted by the State, for the performance of the plays of Shakespeare and other dramas of recognized merit." The Government answer, as usual, was depressing, but not more so than the usual attempts at humour in the discussion which followed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. C. S.—F. W. R.—W. D. R.—M. P.—Received.

W. D.—Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

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